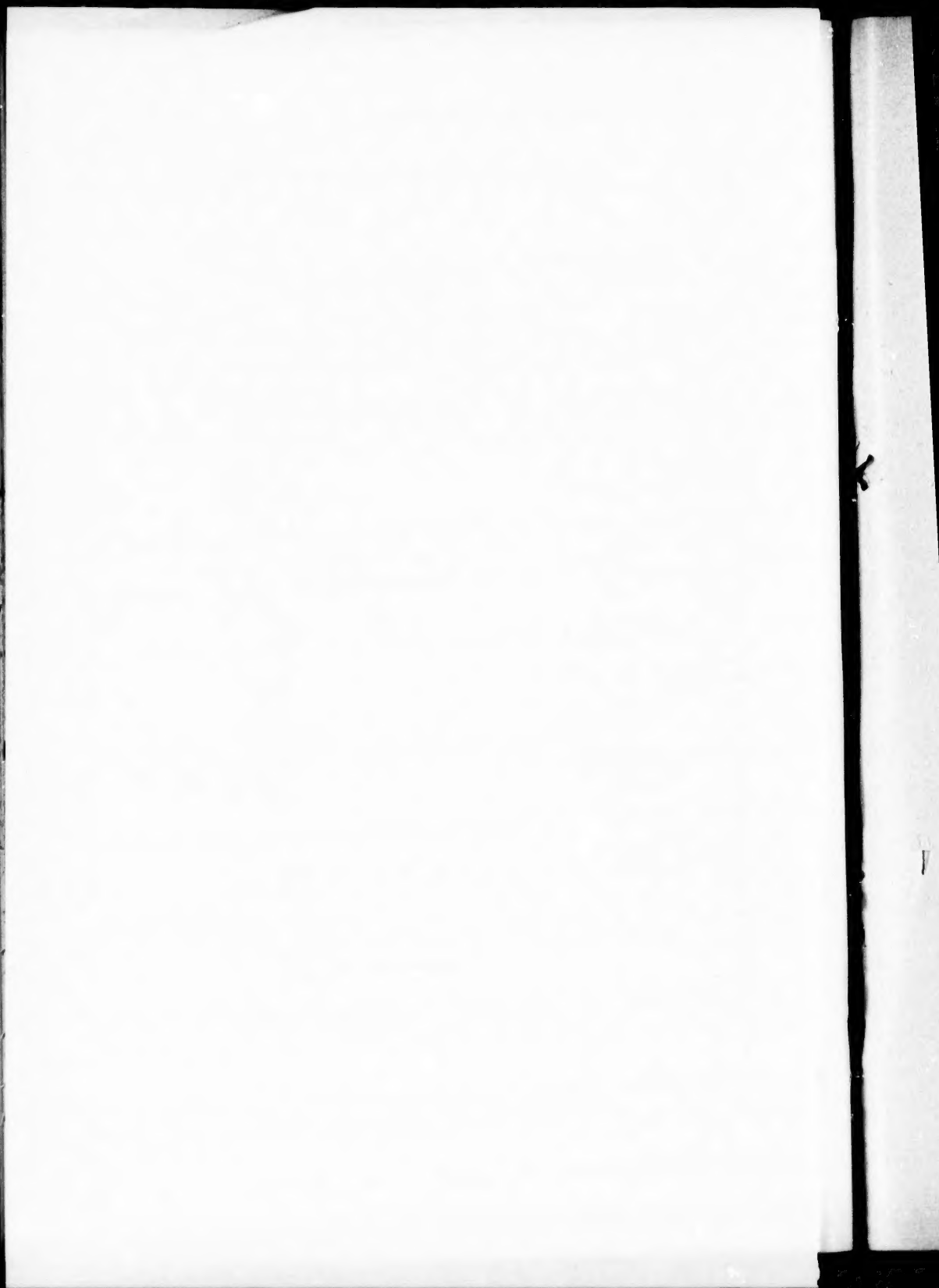




TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

...of the...

Vancouver
BOARD OF TRADE

1898-1899

Vancouver, British Columbia,
Canada.



VANCOUVER, B.C.
News-Advertiser, Printers and Bookbinders.

OFFICERS.

—(o)—

PAST PRESIDENTS.

1887-89..D. Oppenheimer (dec.)	1893-94..J. C. Keith.
1889-90..E. V. Bodwell (dec.)	1894-95..G. R. Major.
1890-91..R. H. Alexander.	1895-96..H. Bell-Irving.
1891-92..John Hendry.	1896-97..H. Bell-Irving.
1892-93..G. E. Berteaux (dec.)	1897-98..Wm. Godfrey.
1892-93..W. F. Salsbury.	1898-99..Wm. Godfrey.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS FOR 1899-1900.

PRESIDENT—C. E. Tisdall, M.L.A.

VICE-PRESIDENT—F. Buscombe. SECRETARY—Wm. T. Stein, C.A.

COUNCIL.

R. H. Alexander.	J. C. McLagan.	G. I. Wilson.
H. Bell-Irving.	W. Pellew-Harvey.	W. G. Harvey.
W. H. Malkin.	Campbell Sweeny.	W. F. Salsbury.
Wm. Godfrey.	Fred. Cockburn.	A. Williams.
W. H. Ker.	Wm. Skene.	F. F. Burns.

BOARD OF ARBITRATION.

Wm. Godfrey.	W. H. Malkin.
W. H. Ker.	W. G. Harvey.
Wm. Skene.	Fred. Cockburn.
H. Bell-Irving.	W. F. Salsbury.
R. H. Alexander.	G. I. Wilson.
W. Pellew-Harvey.	A. Williams.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

—(o)—

LEGISLATION.

Col. Falk Warren, A. Williams and W. F. Salsbury.

RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION.

W. H. Malkin, W. G. Harvey and H. T. Lockyer.

FREIGHT RATES.

W. J. McMillan, A. O. Campbell and F. Buscombe.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

F. R. Stewart, G. W. Phipps, Sol. Oppenheimer, E. E. Evans
and W. H. Ker.

FISHERIES.

H. Bell-Irving, G. I. Wilson and M. Costello.

MINES.

R. B. Skinner, W. Pellew-Harvey and J. W. McFarland.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE AND BOARD ROOMS :—

Lefevre Building, Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE VANCOUVER BOARD OF TRADE.

JUNE 30TH, 1899.

YEAR.	NAME	BUSINESS.	FIRM.	LOCATION.
1887..	Alexander, R. H.....	Secretary and Local Manager....	B. C. Mills Timber and Trading Co., Ltd..	Alexander St.
1899..	Anderson, W. A.....	Commission Merchant	W. A. Anderson & Co., Ltd.....	Granville St.
1898..	Bailey, Wm.....	Stationer	Bailey Bros. Co., Ltd.....	Cordova St.
1897..	Baker, S. H.....	Wholesale Wine Merchant.....	Baker Bros. & Co., Ltd.....	Cordova St.
1897..	Banfield, J. J.....	Insurance and Real Estate .....	.....	Hastings St.
1898..	Beecher, C. M.....	Vice-Pres. and Asst. Gen. Man..	B. C. Mills Timber and Trading Co., Ltd.	Alexander St.
1899..	Behnen, C. L.....	Wholesale Cigar Maker	Kurtz & Co.....	Cordova St.
1899..	Pell-Irving, H.....	Merchant and Shipper	H. Bell-Irving & Co.....	Cordova St.
1899..	Berry, Jas. William	Tea Merchant.....	.....	Cordova St.
1899..	Black, F. M.....	Wholesale Produce and Groceries	F. R. Stewart & Co.....	Water St.
1895..	Boak, A. A.....	Insurance Agent	A. A. Boak & Co.....	Hastings St.
1897..	Botsford, W. M.....	Manager	Merchants' Bank of Halifax	Hastings St.
1897..	Boulton, Walter	Musical Instruments and Music.	.....	Granville St.
1899..	Bower, G. E.....	Fruit and Fish	Winch & Bower.....	Cordova St.
1895..	Bowser, W. J.....	Barrister and Solicitor	Bowser, Godfrey & Co.....	Hastings St.
1895..	Boyd, John.....	Wholesale Metal Merchant.....	Boyd, Burns & Co.....	Hastings St.
1895..	Braid, Wm.....	Wholesale Grocer	Wm. Braid & Co.....	Granville St.
1897..	Brown, Geo. McL.....	Executive Officer	Canadian Pacific Railway Co.....	Granville St.
1899..	Bullen, W. Fitzherbert	Marine Ry. Co. (Manager.) .....	.....	Victoria, B.C.
1897..	Buntzen, J.....	Comptroller	B. C. Electric Railway Co., Ltd.....	Hastings St.
1895..	Burns, F. F.....	Wholesale Metal Merchant	Boyd, Burns & Co.....	Hastings St.
1899..	Burpee, F. W.....	Machinery	Letson & Burpee.....	Alexander St.
1895..	Euscombe, F.....	Wholesale China and Glassware.	.....	Hastings St.
1897..	Byron-Johnson, R.....	Insurance, etc	Jas. A. Skinner & Co.....	Hastings St.

1897. Buscombe, F. Wholesale China and Glassware. Jaa. A. Skinner & Co. Hastings St.
 1897. Byron-Johnson, R. Insurance, etc. Hastings St.

1896. Cameron, Allan.	Freight Department.	Canadian Pacific Railway Co.	Granville St.
1898. Campbell, A. O.	Wholesale Hardware.	Vancouver Hardware Co., Ltd.	Hastings St.
1899. Campbell, M. McI.	Capitalist.	R. Campbell & Son.	Hastings St.
1898. Campbell, R. d., Jr.	Boots and Shoes.	Cates & McDermott.	Hastings St.
1891. Campion, J. W.	Insurance, etc.	W. T. Stein & Co.	Water St.
1899. Cates, Capt. C. H.	Stevodore.	Province Publishing Co., Ltd.	Water St.
1897. Chipman, J. E.	Wholesale Commission Merchant.	Costello & McMorran.	Hastings St.
1899. Clark, Robt. W.	Men's Furnishings.	The News-Advertiser.	Nelson St.
1891. Cockburn, F.	Assignee.	J. G. Crawford & Co.	Cambie St.
1899. Cook, Edward.	Contractor.	Casement & Creery. ....	.....
1897. Costello, M.	Salmon Canner.	Crickmay Bros. ....	.....
1897. Cotton, Hon. F. Carter.	Chief Editor and Manager. ....	.....	.....
1895. Crane, J. J.	Salmon Canner. ....	.....	.....
1897. Crawford, J. G.	Wholesale Wine Merchant. ....	.....	.....
1899. Creery, A. McC.	Insurance and Real Estate. ....	.....	.....
1899. Crickmay, F. G.	Custom Broker. ....	.....	.....
1895. Darling, H.	Manager.	Union Steamship Co., Ltd.	Carrall St.
1899. Davidson, C. N.	Jeweller.	Davidson Bros.	Cordova St.
1899. Davis, R. C.	Wholesale Clothing.	J. A. Paquet (Quebec).	Post Office.
1897. De Beck, G. W.	Financial Agent, etc.	Diplock & Lees.	Granville St.
1897. Diplock, A. B.	Accountant.	Dixon & Wilson.	Hastings St.
1897. Dixon, J. C.	Commission Merchant.	H. Doyle & Co.	Powell St.
1897. Doyle, J. Jr.	Fishermen's Supplies.	McClary Manufacturing Co.	Granville St.
1896. Drake, W. E.	Wholesale Stove Manufacturers.	Turner, Beeton & Co.	Water St.
1899. Draper, B. B.	Wholesale Grocer & Wine Merchant.	Thos. Dunn & Co., Ltd.	Cordova St.
1887. Dunn, Thos.	Wholesale and Retail Hardware. ....	.....	Cordova St.
1898. Erskine, A. B.	Wholesale Boots and Shoes.	Ames, Holden Co., Ltd.	Granville St.
1899. Evans, E. E.	Merchant and Shipper.	Evans, Coleman & Evans.	Columbia Ave.

LIST OF MEMBERS—Continued.

Year.	NAME.	BUSINESS.	FIRM.	LOCATION.
1897.	Evans, Percy.	Merchant and Shipper	Evans, Coleman & Evans.	Columbia Ave.
1898.	Evans, Thos.	Printer.	Evans & Hastings.	Hastings St.
1898.	Farrell, Wm.	Manager.	Bank of Hamilton.	Cambie St.
1898.	Ferguson, J. B.	Insurance.		Cordova St.
1899.	Fisher, J. Keith.	Manager.	B. C. and Portland Cement Co., Ltd.	False Creek.
1899.	Flack, Thos.	Mining.		Haro St.
1899.	Fraser, Geo. V.	Merchant.		Cordova St.
1897.	Garden, J. F.	Surveyor	Garden, Herman & Burwell.	Cambie St.
1899.	Giffen, J. B.	Manager.	R. G. Dun & Co.	Hastings St.
1892.	Godfrey, Wm.	Manager.	Bank of British North America.	Hastings St.
1899.	Godson, Chas. A.	Manager.	The James Robertson Co., Ltd.	Hastings St.
1897.	Gordon, G. R.	Wholesale Clothing, etc.	Geo. R. Gordon & Co., Ltd.	Cordova St.
1895.	Hach, Chas.	Furniture Dealer.		Cordova St.
1898.	Hackett, J. W.	Lumber, Sashes and Doors	Robertson & Hackett.	Seymour St.
1897.	Hamilton, Robt.	Machinery	Wm. Hamilton Manufacturing Co.	Granville St.
1897.	Harvey, W. G.	Dry Goods		Westminster Ave.
1890.	Heaps, E. H.	Machinery	E. H. Heaps & Co.	Cordova St.
1897.	Helliwell, J. F.	Accountant	Clarkson, Cross & Helliwell.	Hastings St.
1897.	Henderson, J. N.	Wholesale Druggists	Henderson Bros.	Cordova St. East.
1890.	Hendry, John.	President and General Manager	B. C. Mills, Timber and Trading Co., Ltd.	Alexander St.

1897	Henderson, J. N.	Wholesale Druggists.				Cordova St. East.
1890	Hendry, John	President and General Manager			B. C. Mills, Timber and Trading Co., Ltd.	Alexander St.
1899	Hickey, Wm.	Salmon Cannery				Eburne, B. C.
1896	Hobson, J. B.	Mining Engineer				
1896	Hope, Chas. E.	Civil Engineer and Accountant			Hope, Graveley & Co.	Hastings St.
1899	Houlgate, R. Kerr	Manager			Yorkshire Guarantee and Security Corp. Ltd.	(Granville St.
1899	Hutchinson, G. H.	Financial Agent				Haro St.
1897	Hutchinson, J. G.	Groceries, etc.			B. C. Supply Co., Ltd.	Cordova St.
1887	Johnson, C. Gardiner	Financial Agt. & Shipping Broker			Johnson & Burnett, Limited.	Granville St.
1898	Johnston, J. I.	Men's Furnishings			Johnson, Kerfoot & Co.	Cordova St.
1896	Jukes, Andrew	Manager			Imperial Bank of Canada	Granville St.
1896	Kelly, R.	Wholesale Grocer			Kelly, Douglas & Co.	Water St.
1899	Kenning, Jas. A.	Wholesale Boots and Shoes			G. L. Allan & Co.	Cordova St.
1898	Ker, D. R.	Miller			Brackman & Ker Milling Co., Ltd.	Victoria, B.C.
1895	Ker, W. H.	Miller			Brackman & Ker Milling Co., Ltd.	Hastings St.
1899	Lamb, H. Mortimer	Managing Editor				Victoria, B.C.
1899	Lang, J. J.	Mining			British Columbia Mining Record	Granville St.
1899	Langley, E.	Agricultural Implements			Fairfield Exploration Syndicate, Ltd.	Hastings St.
1899	Langlois, Thos. T.	Manager			E. G. Prior & Co.	Granville St.
1899	Law, C. F.	Mining Engineer			B. C. Permanent Loan and Savings Co., Ltd.	
1898	Lawrence, W. C.	Wholesale Dry Goods			S. Greenshields, Son & Co.	Hastings St.
1895	Leckie, R. J.	Fishermen's Supplies			John Leckie	Granville St.
1897	Legg, G. T.	Managing Director			Union Steamship Co., Ltd.	Carrall St.
1897	Lewthwaite, W. A.	Wholesale Provisions			W. A. Lewthwaite & Co.	Columbia Ave.
1897	Logan, J. J.	Ice and Cold Storage			International Ice and Cold Storage Co.	Gore Ave.
1898	Lockwood, Herbert	Manager			Molson's Bank	Hastings St.
1896	Lockyer, H. T.	General Merchandise			Hudson's Bay Co.	Water St.
1899	Lucas, Wm. H.	Merchant				Hastings S

Vancouver Board of Trade

LIST OF MEMBERS—Continued.

YEAR.	NAME.	BUSINESS.	FIRM.	LOCATION.
1895.	Macaulay, Jas.	Wholesale Provision Merchant	Knowler & Macaulay	Cordova St.
1896.	Macfarlane, J. E. W.	Machinist and Agent		Melville St.
1897.	Mackenzie, Hector	Insurance.	Ceperley, Mackenzie & Rounsefell, Ltd.	Hastings St.
1896.	Mackinnon, J. M.	Mining		Granville St.
• 1897.	MacLaren, J. Barnet	Capitalist		Hastings St.
1896.	MacLure, J. C.	Merchants and Insurance, etc.	Robt. Ward & Co.	Hastings St.
1897.	MacQuillan, John	Consul General	Ecuador Consulate	Hastings St.
1899.	Macrae, J. E.	Manager	Dodwell, Carill & Co.	Granville St.
1899.	McDowell, H.	Druggist	McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co., Ltd	Cordova St.
1887.	McFarland, J. W.	Mining and Insurance.	Mahon, McFarland & Mahon, Ltd	Hastings St.
1887.	McFeely, E. J.	Wholesale and Retail Hardware	McLennan, McFeely & Co., Ltd.	Cordova St.
1890.	McIntosh, W. A.			Pender St.
1899.	McKenzie, Capt. Simon	Steam Heating and Com. M'cht.	McKenzie Bros.	Westminster Ave.
1899.	McLagan, J. C.	Editor and Manager	The World Printing and Publishing Co.	Homer St.
1897.	McLennan, R. P.	Wholesale and Retail Hardware	McLennan, McFeely & Co., Ltd.	Cordova St.
1891.	McMillan, W. J.	Wholesale Groceries and Produce	McMillan & Hamilton	Alexander St.
1898.	McNair, Jas. A.	Shingles	Hastings Shingle Mill Co.	Westminster Ave.
1899.	McPhail, J. R.	Hardware Merchant	Johnson & McPhail	Hastings St.
1895.	McPherson, Wm.	Lumberman		Carroll St.
1897.	Malkin, W. H.	Wholesale Grocer	W. H. Malkin & Co.	Water St.
1895.	Marani, C. J.	Manager	Canada Permanent Loan & Savings Co., Ltd	Hastings St.
1899.	Martin, Hon. Joseph.	Barrister and Solicitor	Martin & Deacon	Hastings St.
1899.	Martin, Robt.	Commission Merchant	Martin & Robertson	Water St.
1899.	Mathews, Thos.	Real Estate Broker		Hastings St.
1897.	Meikle, J. D.	Soda Water	Vancouver Soda Water Works	Gore Ave.
1899.	Mills, R.	Boot and Shoe Dealer		Cordova St.
1899.	Michell, V. W.	Brooms, Tubs and Matches	E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd.	Columbia Ave.
1897.	Morgan, E. B.	Manager	B. C. Land and Investment Co., Ltd.	Hastings St.
1899.	Morris, H. H.	Manager	Canadian Bank of Commerce	Granville St.

1897... Morgan, E. B.
 1899... Morris, H. H.
 Manager
 Manager
 B. C. Land and Investment Co., Ltd.
 Canadian Bank of Commerce
 Hastings St.
 Granville St.

1899... Mortimore, Sidney	Merchant Tailor	Mortimore Bros.	Hastings St.
1899... Mulhall, J. J.	Managing Director	Cleeve Canning and Cold Storage Co., Ltd.	Pender and Carrall.
1893... Murray, Wm.	Manager	Bank of British Columbia.	Hastings St.
1898... Naismith, D.	Wholesale Meats	J. Y. Griffin & Co.	Water St.
1897... Nelson, Chas.	Druggist	Nelson Drug Stores Co., Ltd.	Cordova St.
1898... Nichol, W. C.	Editor	Province Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd.	Hastings St.
1891... Oppenheimer, S.	Wholesale Grocer	Oppenheimer Bros., Ltd.	Powell St.
1898... Parsons, J. G.	Wholesale Produce	Parsons Produce Co., Ltd.	Columbia Ave.
1891... Paterson, R. H.	Commission Agent		Cordova St.
1896... Pellew-Harvey, W.	Assayer		Pender St.
1899... Penzer, E. E.	Merchant	Crowder & Penzer	Harris St.
1897... Phipps, G. W.	Secretary and Accountant	Thos. Dunn & Co., Ltd.	Cordova St.
1895... Plunkett, Osborne	Barrieter		Granville St.
1898... Ponsford, H.	Outfitter	Page Ponsford Bros.	Hastings St.
1899... Proctor, F. J.	Chief Clerk	Mahon, McFarland & Mahon, Ltd.	Hastings St.
1890... Pyke, J. A.	Boot and Shoe Dealer	J. A. Pyke & Co.	Hastings St.
1899... Quigley, M. T.	Telegraph Department	Canadian Pacific Railway Co.	Granville St.
1895... Ralph, Wm.	Hardware and Stoves		Cordova St.
1895... Ramsay, Jas.	Wholesale Confectionery	Ramsay Bros. & Co., Limited.	Hastings St. East.
1899... Rankin, John S.	Auctioneer	J. S. Rankin & Co.	Hastings St.

LIST OF MEMBERS—Continued.

YEAR.	NAME	BUSINESS.	FIRM.	LOCATION.
1899.	Reid, Hon. Jas.	Shipping Agent		Fairview
1898.	Richards, Frank	Insurance and Real Estate Broker	Robertson Bros.	Hastings St.
1898.	Robertson, W. R.	Groceries and Liquors	Weeks & Robson	Granville St.
1898.	Robson, C. W.	Bookbinder		Hastings St.
1897.	Roedde, G. A.	Mining	B. C. Agency, Ltd.	Cambie St.
1897.	Ross, W. Gordon	Salmon Canner		Hastings St.
1899.	Rowan, D.	Barrister and Solicitor	Russell & Russell	Terra Nova, B.C.
1897.	Russell, F. R. McD.			Hastings St.
1899.	Salisbury, W. F.	Cashier	Canadian Pacific Railway Company	Granville St.
1895.	Schooley, C. A.	Commission Agent		Howe St.
1898.	Scott, J. D.	Dry Goods Merchant	Scott & Devlin	Hastings St.
1899.	Scorgale, Jas. A.	Dry Goods Merchant	Scorgale Bros. & Co.	Hastings St.
1899.	Selwyn, Dr. C.M.O., F.R.S.	Druggist		Robson St.
1897.	Seymour, J. R.	Men's Furnishings	Sheasgreen & Co.	Hastings St.
1897.	Sheasgreen, J.	Furniture Dealer	Shelton & Co.	Hastings St.
1897.	Shelton, A. E.	Hardware Dealer	Lewis & Sills	Hastings St.
1899.	Sills, R. S.	Dry Goods Department	Vancouver Agency, Limited.	Westminster Ave.
1887.	Skene, Wm.	Wholesale China and Glassware	Jas. A. Skinner & Co.	Granville St.
1899.	Skinner, R. B.	Chartered Accountant	W. T. Stein & Co.	Hastings St.
1895.	Skrine, O. P.	Wholesale Produce and Groceries	F. R. Stewart & Co.	Robson St.
1896.	Stein, Wm. T.	Stationer	Clarke & Stuart	Hastings St.
1898.	Stewart, F. R.	Machinery	E. H. Heaps & Co.	Water St.
1897.	Sulley, Wm.	Manager	Bank of Montreal	Cordova St.
1887.	Sweeney, Campbell			Granville St.

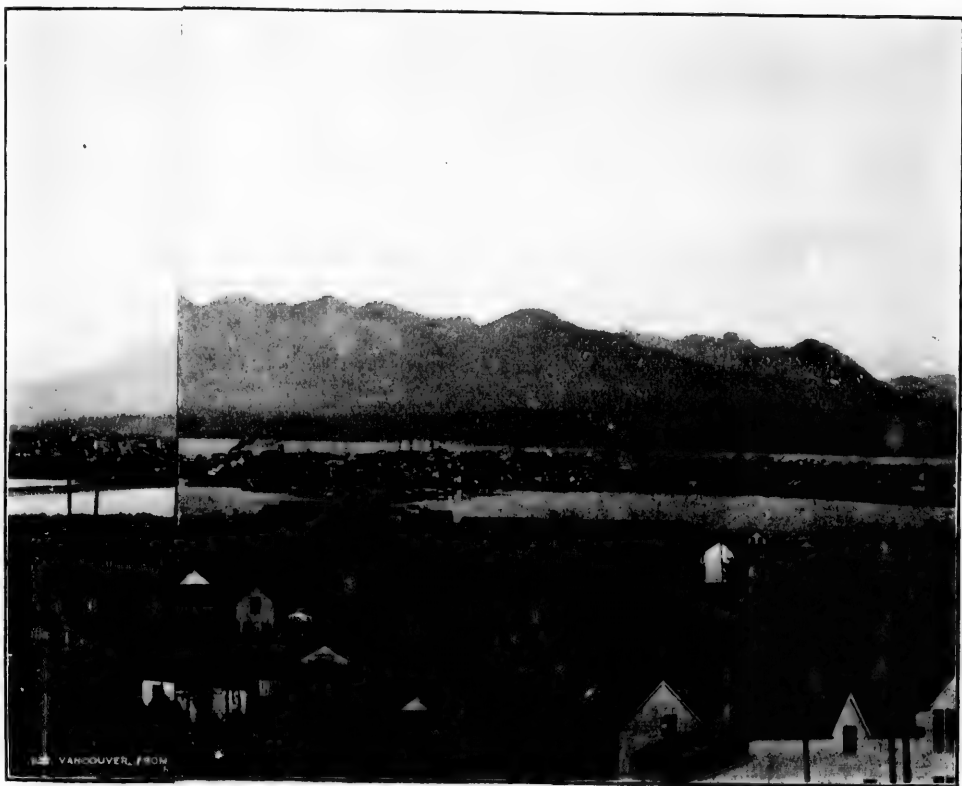
1893. Stuart, J. Duff. Stationer. Clarke & Stuart. Cordova St.
 1897. Sulley, Wm. Machinery. E. H. Heaps & Co. Granville St.
 1887. Sweeney, Campbell. Manager. Bank of Montreal.

1892. Tait, John S. Fishermen's Supplies	Crawford & Stuart.	Granville St.
1899. Tatlow, R. G. Capitalist.		Richard St.
1897. Thomson, J. A. Stationer	Thomson Stationery Co., Ltd.	Hastings St.
1890. Tisdall, Chas. E. Sporting Goods.		Hastings St.
1896. Townley, J. D. Assistant to General Sup't.	Canadian Pacific Railway Company	Granville St.
1898. Townley, T. O. Registrar	Land Registry Office	Hastings St.
1899. Treat, H. W. Mining		Hastings St.
1893. Treory, Geo. E. Jeweller		Cordova St.
1897. Tufta, A. R. Wholesale Grocer and Commission	Wm. Tufts & Son.	Cordova St.
1899. Tyson, A. M. Fish Dealer.		Cordova St.
1896. Twigge, Major-General.		Pender St.
1896. Warren, Col. Falk. (late R. A.)		Nicola St.
1899. Webster, Jas. R. Grocer.	Webster Bros.	Granville and Drake
1893. Weeks, G. W. Wholesale Groceries and Liquors.	Weeks & Robson	Hastings St.
1899. Welker, Fred. Manager.	B. C. Syrup and Refining Co.	Powell St.
1893. Williams, A. Barrister and Solicitor	McPhillips & Williams	Hastings St.
1899. Williams, John. Brewer.	Barker & Williams	Seaton St.
1899. Wilson, Chas. Barrister and Solicitor	Wilson & Senkler	Hamilton St.
1891. Wilson, G. I. Salmon Canner		Hastings St.
1898. Wilson, W. E. Wholesale Grocer	Wilson Bros.	Powell St.
1899. Windsor, Chas. S. Salmon Canner	Malcolm & Windsor, Ltd.	Lulu Island, B.C.
1899. Wood, John G. Corry. Stationer and Bookseller.		Hastings St.
1899. Woods, J. G. Superintendent.	Moodyville Land and Sawmill Co., Ltd.	Moodyville, B.C.
1897. Woodward, Chas. General Merchant		Westminster Ave.
1887. Wulfshton, Johann. German Consul and Financial Agt.	German Consulate	Granville St.
1897. Yerex, I. A. Insurance and Commission Broker	L. A. Yerex & Co.	Granville St.



CITY OF VANCOUVER.
(Taken in 1888.)





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CITY OF V
(Taken



CITY OF VANCOUVER.

(Taken in 1899.)

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Vancouver Board of Trade.

JUNE 30th, 1898.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN,—It is gratifying to report a year of considerable activity on the part of this Board and renewed interest in its proceedings, and I think I may say that it is now more in touch with the mercantile community than ever before in its history.

Membership. There has been a satisfactory increase in the number of members which has risen from 150 to 200 during the year, making an increase of 123 new members in two years.

Work Done. The following matters have come under the consideration of the Board during the year: Construction of railway from Stikine River to Teslin Lake; Government petitioned to establish hatcheries on the Skeena River and Rivers Inlet. Endorsed resolution adopted by the Montreal Harbor Commissioners to improve their harbor; Construction of an all-Canadian route from Glenora to Teslin; Petitioned Government to establish an Admiralty Court in Vancouver with a judge in Admiralty resident in Vancouver; Bonding privileges to the Yukon District discussed; Deepening of Fraser River Channel from New Westminster to the mouth of the Fraser; Lowering freight charges on local parcels; Opening up a wagon road to Pitt Meadows so as to connect this City with that district; Quebec Conference Committee appointed; Meeting with Mr. McMichael, Customs Inspector, and discussing the Custom regulations as affecting ship stores; Discussing with Capt. Edwards and Mr. Frank Richards as to the possibility of operating a direct steamship line between Vancouver

and San Francisco; New Westminster Relief Fund; The Board collected \$4,361.00 for the relief of the sufferers from the Fire of September, of which \$1,177.50 was sent to the Westminster Fair at the request of the subscribers; endorsed the proposal of the C.P.R. with regard to the C.P.R. Exemption By-Law; Parcel service to New Westminster via tramway. Different regulations to be adopted after the Company move into their new premises; Inspection of tea imported into this Province; Northern shipping trade; Esquimalt Naval authorities forwarded blank tenders for ship chandlery and other supplies to the Board for distribution among the members; Yukon and White Pass Railway; Address to President J. G. Schurman of Cornell University, and other members of the United States Commission to the Philippine Islands; Government Assay Office in Vancouver; Appropriation from the Government for obtaining a suitable mining exhibit at the Paris Exposition of 1900; Lack of insolvency legislation; Mail service to points on the Coast; Pilotage fees charged in British Columbia ports; Act excluding aliens from holding placer mining claims; Special meeting *re* Deadman's Island.

With regard to the proposed Assay Office a deputation of the Board interviewed the Government in Victoria, and it is probable that an Assay Office will be established here during the year which will grant Government Assay Certificates.

Klonlike Advertising. Referring to last year's report, the sum of \$8,164.70 was collected for this purpose by the Board, and

I think the result has justified the expenditure, not only the particular purpose for which it was subscribed, but also the indirect advertisement it has given this City, the permanent growth of which has been most encouraging during the past year, both in a largely increased population, and in the remarkable building enterprise to meet the requirements, very noticeable in large and substantial structures.

Lumber. This trade shows marked signs of improvement though foreign exports have not been as large as usual, partly on account of the burning of the Hastings Mill, our largest exporter, but this mill is now being rebuilt on a larger scale than before. The demand is better and higher prices are ruling,

while both the local market and that of the North West are very good. Railway development in China is causing enquiries for a class of lumber not heretofore in demand in that country, and there is also more activity in the Australian and South African markets, It is pleasing to be able to announce that the large North Pacific Mill at Barnet will be put in operation this spring.

The Provincial Timber Inspector gives the timber and cordwood cut during the eleven months, ending 30th November, 1898 (not including that from Dominion Lands nor from the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Lands) as follows:—

On Crown Lands.....	70,755,866 feet
On Timber Leasehold.....	42,192,178 "
	112,948,044 feet
On Private Property.....	11,598,614 "
Total.....	<u>124,546,658 feet</u>

Mining. The mining returns for 1898 are not yet to hand, but it is expected will show a handsome increase over 1897. The advent of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway will give a great impetus to the smelting business, through supplying coke, etc., at a reasonable price, and will also allow of the East Kootenay mines being developed more rapidly. The C.P.R.'s extension from Robson to Greenwood will open up the promising Boundary Country, and smelter people have been investigating the country around Cascade and Greenwood. The up-coast mines which will be a great benefit to Vancouver are showing up well. The Dorothea Morton operated by a South African Company has sent down six gold bricks. This is one of the first cyanide propositions to be successfully worked in British Columbia. There has also been important development going on at Texada Island, and a 50 ton smelter is being built there. Several propositions on Vancouver Island, especially the west coast, are looking well. There are also a number of companies formed for dredging the Fraser River and various tributaries in the Cariboo, with good promise of success. This will be largely tributary to this City, and judging from results in New Zealand, where it is very largely carried on, should be of great benefit. The output from the

Yukon, estimated at about \$8,000,000, is regarded as very satisfactory, and Vancouver has reaped quite a benefit both in the trade from there, and also in some of the successful miners coming here and buying Real Estate on which they are erecting substantial buildings.

The Atlin gold fields, which came under notice last fall, give good promise, and, being shallow diggings, should give a good return within a short time.

Customs and Inland Revenue. Below are the figures on exports and imports of Vancouver, B. C., as compared with 1897.

IMPORTS, 1897.		IMPORTS, 1898.	
Dutiable.....	\$1,305,095	.....	\$2,862,170
Free	661,381	.....	717,939
<u>\$1,966,476</u>		<u>\$3,580,109</u>	

Showing an increase of \$1,613,633

Duty collected in 1897 amounted to.....\$430,301

While during the year 1898 it amounted to. 731,807

Showing an increase of \$301,506

The Exports for the year 1897 were.....\$1,195,964

As against those for 1898 1,080,688

A decrease for 1898 of.....\$ 115,276

INLAND REVENUE.

The collections for the year 1898 were...\$290,062.29

" " 1897 " ... 184,989.77

Increase for 1898.....\$ 105,072.52

Salmon Canning. As will be seen from statistics, there was a heavy falling off in the salmon pack last season. Irksome and frequently changing fishery regulations, coupled with the enforcement of the collection of duty on fish from United States waters, have been detrimental to the salmon fisheries in British Columbia, and these difficulties have acted as a stimulus to the industry on Puget Sound, where last year the pack was double that of the Fraser River. Still keener competition may be expected

from this quarter in future, owing to the easy conditions prevailing, the large amount of fresh capital recently invested, and to the activity and forethought of the States fishery authorities in propagating salmon.

In British Columbia it is deeply regretted that notwithstanding urgent and repeated representations for years past, no forward step has been taken in the matter of extending salmon hatcheries, and it is earnestly hoped that the Dominion Government may shortly realize the importance of taking immediate action.

During the season of 1898, only 443,085 cases (approximately) were put up, against 1,015,477 cases during 1897 by the British Columbia canneries.

I quote below the figures for the last six years :—

	1893	1894	1895
	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.
Fraser River.....	457,797	363,967	400,368
Skeena River.....	59,683	61,151	67,797
Other places.....	72,749	69,253	98,230
Total.....	<u>590,229</u>	<u>494,371</u>	<u>566,395</u>
	1896	1897	1898
	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.
Fraser River.....	356,984	860,459	184,685
	Full Pack....		35,000
Skeena River.....	100,140	65,905	92,200
Other places.....	144,446	89,113	131,200
Total.....	<u>601,570</u>	<u>1,015,477</u>	<u>443,085</u>

The duty on fish caught on the American side in traps ($\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb.) was enforced this season, and has lead to large business being done in salmon canning on Puget Sound. The catch there being 244,700 cases made up as follows :—

	Cases.
Alaska Packers' Association.....	75,000
Pacific North.....	19,000
Ainsworth & Dunn.....	24,000
Young & Williams.....	2,500

	Cases.
Fairhaven Canning Co.....	8,500
Aberdeen Packing Co.....	24,000
Churchanut Canning Co.....	2,200
Franco-American Co.....	2,500
Fidalgo Island Packing Co.....	32,000
Anacortes Packing Co.....	16,000
Rosario Straits Packing Co.....	6,000
Carlisle Canning Co.....	8,000
Island Packing Co.....	14,000
G. T. Myers & Co.....	6,000
National Packing Co.....	6,000

Shipping. The C.P.R. Steamers to the Orient continue to carry full cargoes, and the Australian outgoing traffic is increasing largely. Shipping on the coast during the first part of last year was very lively, but afterwards became quite dull, this, of course, was due to the time which Klondikers selected for going into that country. The last two weeks have shown every indication of a revival of the trade to the north, and it is expected to see before very long, the steamers leaving almost every day for these northern ports. Deep sea vessels, other than the regular mail steamers, have been few compared with other years, owing largely, no doubt, to the burning of the Hastings Mill and also the smallness of the salmon catch.

Agriculture. The importance of this interest continues to advance with the larger home markets growing up in the mining and coast towns of the Province. The area of lands under cultivation has grown very considerable this year, and in hop, fruit growing and general farming, there has been very material progress. The dairy industry with the improved methods recently introduced, has become quite an important one, and a good market is found for all the butter and cheese produced. Cattle raising, from the improved prices prevailing, is increasing, and a ready market within the Province readily absorbs all produce placed upon it, besides a large import of mutton from Australia. Tobacco has been grown with marked success in the Okanagan Valley.

Railway Extensions. The building of the Crow's Nest Railway and the extension of the Columbia and Western, which, it is expected, will be in running order this season, are very important factors in the growth of the Province.

It is hoped that in the near future the Fraser River Valley Line will be constructed, which will open up an important part of the country to the south of the Fraser, and, if possible, extend to Penticton, giving a shorter line to the Okanagan and Boundary Districts.

The City. Vancouver has gone ahead in every way during the year, and, it is estimated, about \$1,250,000 worth of new buildings have been erected or are in course of construction, some of which are of a very handsome description. Several more of the principal streets have been paved (with native wood), and altogether the City has been very much improved in appearance. It is gratifying to notice the high prices recently obtained for the City bonds, the last 40 year $3\frac{1}{2}$ debentures selling at 96 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Banking. During the past year, the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Bank of Hamilton have opened branches in the City, and the Merchants' Bank of Halifax an East-End branch, making in all nine banking offices in the City.

A banking Clearing House has been established, and the monthly returns shew up satisfactorily as compared with other Canadian cities.

The returns are as follows:—

1898.	
October.....	\$2,518,149
November.....	2,838,317
December.....	3,058,457
1899.	
January.....	\$2,592,984
February.....	2,163,522

I would thank you, gentlemen, for the courtesy you have shown me during the two years you have honored me by electing me as your President; and I would like to suggest that the position of Secretary is now becoming a very onerous one which the nominal salary at present paid does not sufficiently remunerate.

We have a large membership, representing every class of the business community, and our career of usefulness is only commenc-

ing. With the growth of trade in this Province of British Columbia, the Vancouver Board of Trade is becoming a more powerful and useful body, and I sincerely trust that its deliberations will be marked by absolute independence and by good judgment, keeping always in sight the chief usefulness of this organization, namely the advancement of the commerce of our City and Province on sound and broad lines.

In this connection I must congratulate the gentlemen of this City who have just been successful in organizing "The Wholesale Grocers' Exchange of British Columbia." The objects they have in view are very worthy ones, and I look upon it as a step in the right direction.

W. GODFREY,
President.



Secretary's Report for the Year 1898-9.

MEETINGS.

General Meetings of the Board.....	12
Special.....	3
Meetings of the Council.....	11

MEMBERSHIP.

Members on Roll at 31st March, 1898.....	150
Resigned.....	9
Dropped.....	1
	<u>10</u>
	140
New Members elected.....	60
	<u>60</u>
Members on the Roll at 31st March, 1899.....	200

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts—

Balance in Bank at 28th February, 1898.....	\$ 327 01
Dues, Entrance Fees, &c.....	1410 50
	<u>\$1,737 51</u>

Expenditure—

Current Expenses.....	\$ 879 61
Annual Report.....	557 00
Furniture Account.....	20 67
	<u>\$1,457 28</u>
Balance in Bank of British North America at 31st December, 1898.....	280 23
	<u>\$1,737 51</u>

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1898.

Liabilities—

Dues paid in advance.....	\$ 6 00
Balance—Surplus	722 23
	\$728 23

Assets—

Balance in Bank of British North America.....	\$280 23
Furniture.....	200 00
Unpaid Dues.....	248 00
	\$728 23

(Signed)

WILLIAM T. STEIN, C.A.,
Secretary.

EXTRACTS FROM MINUTES.

British Columbia and Stickine-Teslin Railway.

At a meeting held on the 4th March, 1898, it was resolved :
"That the Vancouver Board of Trade urge the Dominion and Provincial Governments to grant such assistance as may be necessary to secure the construction of a railroad from a British Columbia port to the Stickine River, simultaneously with that between the Stickine River and Teslin Lake."

Hatcheries on the Skeena River and Rivers Inlet.

At a meeting held on 23rd March, 1898, the Board resolved :
"That they respectfully urge upon the Department of Marine and Fisheries, in the interests of the salmon industry, the great necessity and importance of the immediate establishment of Hatcheries on the Skeena River and Rivers Inlet."

Montreal Harbor Improvements.

At a meeting held on 12th April, 1898, the following resolution was passed : "That this Board endorse the resolution adopted by the Montreal Harbor Commissioners, calling the attention of the Dominion Government to the necessity of carrying out the plan of Harbor Improvement suitable to the needs of Montreal as the national port of the Dominion, and affording the trade and commerce of Canada all the advantages required ; and this Board urges upon the Government the prayer of that resolution, that, as the said improvement works are for the advantage of the Dominion in general, the cost thereof shall be borne by the Federal Government, so that additional taxation of the trade passing through the port may be avoided."

Admiralty Court.

At a meeting held on 12th April, 1898, this Board resolved :
"That the Members of Parliament for British Columbia be requested to urge upon the Cabinet the desirability without delay of

dividing the District of British Columbia into two districts as herein before mentioned, with Registrars and the proper and necessary officers at Vancouver and Victoria respectively, and that the resident Supreme Court Judge at Vancouver, Mr. Justice Irving, be appointed Judge in Admiralty for the Mainland District."

Fraser River Channel.

At a meeting held on 10th May, 1898, a resolution was passed by this Board: "That they would urge upon the Government the advisability of making a supplementary appropriation of \$100,000 or such larger amount as the engineers of the Government may recommend for the purpose of deepening the channel of the Fraser River from New Westminster to the mouth of the River."

Insolvency Act.

On 14th June, at a meeting held, it was resolved: "That this Board place on record its regret that no Insolvency Legislation has been passed during the session now closed, notwithstanding the great unanimity of opinion which exists in all the trade organizations in Canada of the pressing and immediate necessity of such legislation."

Wagon Road from Hastings to Barnet.

At a meeting held on 13th December, 1898, it was resolved: "That, in the opinion of this Board, the extension of the wagon road from Hastings to Barnet, with a scow as ferry (subsidized by the Provincial Government) for crossing the Pitt River, would be in the best interests of the City of Vancouver, and of the settlers and farmers of the Coquitlam, Pitt River and lower Fraser Districts."

White Pass and Yukon Railway.

At a special meeting of the Board held on the 27th December, 1898, the following resolution was passed: "That this Board views with gratification the energy displayed by the British Capitalists who have so quietly and swiftly solved the difficulties of transportation over the White Pass by constructing a permanent and substantial railway from Skagway to the summit. The Chief Engineer gives assurance that the road will be completed to Lake Bennett before the opening of navigation, and this Board urges upon

both the Dominion and Provincial Governments, the necessity of aiding the Company in its extensions, and also the importance of aiding a branch to Atlin by way of Log Cabin, a distance of 52 miles, thus placing the merchants of this Province in a position of securing the trade of the North."

Mail Service to Texada Island.

At a meeting held on 10th January, 1899, thirty-one business men of this Board endorsed the petition for a tri-weekly mail service to Texada Island.

Presentation of Address.

To President J. G. Schurman, of Cornell University, and Professor D. G. Worcester, of the University of Michigan, Members of the Commission appointed by the President of the United States of America to enquire into the condition of the Philippine Islands.

GENTLEMEN :—

The Vancouver Board of Trade takes this opportunity of expressing the gratification it affords it to welcome the members of so important a mission as that which is proceeding to the Philippine Islands.

To President Schurman of Cornell University, one of the sons of Canada, who, by his brilliant abilities and indomitable perseverance has won the confidence of his adopted country ; and also to Professor Worcester of the University of Michigan, an American citizen, of whose ability and learning his country is worthily proud ; the Board extends a welcome to the City of Vancouver, the Western Capital of the British Empire.

Upon you has devolved the responsibility of advising upon the steps to be taken in establishing a Government over a group of islands, vast in extent, great in natural riches, and inhabited by 10,000,000 people of different races, languages and religions. Upon

your talents, industry and integrity depend, gentlemen, the prosperity, indeed the very lives of generations of human beings, who have suffered in the past, and some of whom may by impatience mar for a time the happy results which you are destined to accomplish. We sympathize with you in the great burden which duty bids you to bear, but we know that success will be your full reward.

Gentlemen, your path will be close to a spot which is forever hallowed by the action of an American Commander, who, 42 years ago, went to the succor of a British Admiral and assisted in the rescue of British sailors lying wounded on the mud flats at the mouth of the Peiho, intervening against a friendly power and defending its action by replying that "blood is thicker than water." Such an act as that cannot be forgotten. It is cherished in the memory of those who are anxious, and believe in certain eventualities, able to repay the debt.

The Board appreciated your promptitude in proceeding to the Philippines by the fastest route, and wishes you, gentlemen, a happy and prosperous voyage. It prays that your labours may have a successful issue, and trusts that upon some future occasion, when there is not the same demand on your valuable time, it may again have the pleasure of welcoming you to Vancouver.

Subscribed at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 30th day of January, 1899, on behalf of the Vancouver Board of Trade.

(Signed)

"

WILLIAM GODFREY, Pres.

WILLIAM T. STEIN, Secy.



**BUSINESS FAILURES IN CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND IN 1896, 1897 AND 1898
AS REPORTED TO "BRADSTREETS."**

	No. of Failures.			Assets.			Liabilities.		
	1898	1897	1896	1898	1897	1896	1898	1897	1896
Ontario.....	633	866	930	\$1,739,739	\$2,177,989	\$2,402,923	\$3,832,697	\$5,201,159	\$5,024,476
Quebec.....	500	669	870	1,398,350	1,851,396	2,803,495	3,910,782	5,599,743	8,158,426
New Brunswick.....	78	62	81	202,156	190,365	277,800	417,666	380,667	597,311
Nova Scotia.....	125	181	155	306,711	466,772	375,267	650,415	976,729	782,520
Prince Edward Island.....	4	10	23	21,100	36,350	58,528	35,900	84,292	125,737
Manitoba.....	29	43	29	152,521	232,057	160,430	329,486	470,397	323,589
North-West Territory.....	26	10	19	24,600	39,400	40,487	57,000	78,342	104,085
British Columbia.....	52	66	72	245,545	197,318	605,605	410,154	356,600	1,092,306
Totals, Canada.....	1,447	1,907	2,179	\$4,090,722	\$5,191,647	\$6,724,535	\$9,644,100	\$13,147,929	\$16,208,460
St. Pierre et Miquelon.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	42,000	.....	.....	95,000
Newfoundland.....	43	20	24	109,205	33,250	26,722	181,454	71,450	66,116

FAILURES IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND, CLASSIFIED AS TO CAUSES.
 TAKEN FROM "BRADSTREETS."

Failures due to	No. 1898	No. 1897	No. 1896	No. 1895	Assets, 1897	Assets, 1896	Assets, 1895	Liabilities 1898	Liabilities 1897	Liabilities 1896	Liabilities 1895
Incompetency	132	155	203	160	\$ 330,167	\$ 505,808	\$ 503,480	\$ 854,071	\$ 840,571	\$ 1,357,266	\$ 1,339,611
Inexperience	58	75	94	54	134,700	435,375	227,580	187,296	304,340	988,287	487,554
Lack of capital	1,016	1,324	1,431	1,367	3,646,393	4,401,730	4,027,163	6,290,044	9,500,883	11,027,652	10,570,147
Unsoundness of credit	13	19	31	22	119,098	125,494	105,800	63,098	280,840	107,257	304,196
Failures of others	18	11	22	20	71,900	147,625	162,900	371,000	101,100	389,146	323,344
Extravagance	3	16	8	3	3,300	9,815	17,300	32,100	10,100	43,500	21,500
Neglect	45	48	48	65	88,570	132,070	78,700	246,215	213,290	248,458	213,191
Competition	8	26	65	163	83,200	152,080	70,000	157,700	104,507	283,570	24,285
Specie conditions	123	156	157	163	6,078	438,239	706,934	1,072,124	1,294,284	911,339	1,323,842
Speculation	9	14	17	17	38,677	140,001	147,000	382,120	198,145	516,188	359,830
Fraud	45	61	80	61	78,914	206,635	226,890	425,382	289,569	706,693	576,311

RÉCORD OF FAILURES

IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND, TAKEN FROM DUN'S REVIEW, JAN. 7, 1899.

PROVINCES	TOTAL COMMERCIAL			MANUFACTURING		TRADING		OTHER		BANKING	
	No.	Assets	Liabilities	No.	Liabilities	No.	Liabilities	No.	Liabilities	No.	Liabilities
Ontario	587	\$2,507,982	\$3,136,366	170	\$734,834	402	\$2,348,847	15	\$55,085	4	\$497,307
Quebec	416	3,540,983	4,491,924	83	891,117	322	3,515,592	11	85,215	1	15,000
British Columbia	59	560,247	543,795	10	290,118	47	253,177	2	500	..	..
Nova Scotia	113	406,855	763,855	14	88,790	95	638,965	4	36,100	..	..
Manitoba	44	341,400	362,448	6	28,164	38	334,284	..	..	..	..
New Brunswick	77	320,127	493,435	19	193,560	57	297,375	1	2,500	..	..
Prince Edward Island	4	14,500	26,500	1	2,500	3	24,000	..	..	..	..
Total, 1898	1,300	\$7,692,094	\$9,821,323	303	\$2,229,083	964	\$7,412,240	33	\$180,000	5	\$512,307
" 1897	1,809	10,574,529	14,157,498	459	3,659,135	1,315	9,931,806	35	566,557	5	154,000
" 1896	2,118	12,656,837	17,169,683	590	5,692,977	1,503	11,381,482	25	93,224	3	212,000
" 1895	1,891	11,500,242	15,802,989	441	5,872,502	1,439	9,788,932	11	141,555	7	613,090
" 1894	1,856	13,510,056	17,616,215	494	5,898,385	1,345	11,436,258	17	281,572	6	876,814
Newfoundland, 1898	34	\$106,625	\$171,820	8	..	..	\$27,500	25	\$141,122	1	\$3,198
" 1897	25	46,998	107,657	4	\$ 7,206	20	97,951	1	2,500	..	..
" 1896	22	77,707	122,054	2	10,500	20	111,553	..	..	..	..
" 1895	49	789,463	1,317,130	7	68,939	41	1,227,171	1	21,020	..	..

SHIPMENT OF LUMBER BY SEA FROM VANCOUVER, 1898.

QUANTITIES IN FEET—BOARD MEASURE.

Destination	Hastings Mill	Moodyville Saw Mill	Royal City Planing Mills	Totals—1898	Totals—1897
South Africa.....	3,982,737	.....	.....	3,982,737	6,592,060
Australia.....	1,491,931	9,846,587	.....	11,338,518	14,272,793
United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.....	4,235,938	.....	.....	4,235,938	11,293,998
Chile.....	103,098	2,730,966	.....	2,834,064	1,968,763
Peru.....	.....	623,321	.....	623,321	1,375,606
China.....	1,215,665	2,995,732	.....	4,211,397	5,918,678
Japan.....	1,162,626	.....	.....	1,162,626	5,726,223
India.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,825
Fiji.....	41,732	.....	.....	41,732	.....
Alaska.....	529,652	.....	.....	529,652	.....
Ecuador.....	1,648,368	.....	.....	1,648,369	.....
Sundry Shipments.....	.....	324,707	.....	324,707	.....
Shipments by rail to points outside of B. C.....	14,667,948	.....	4,684,782	18,752,730	23,726,674
Totals.....	29,079,715	16,521,313	4,084,782	49,685,810	70,934,621



FELLING BIG TREES NEAR VANCOUVER.

STRENGTH OF BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER.

Shewing the weights, specific gravities, deflection, breaking and crushing loads of some of the British Columbia woods. The pieces tested for transverse strength were one inch square, with a span of one foot, supported at both ends and loaded at the centre. The pieces tested for crushing were rectangular, and twice as long as they were thick. All the pieces were fair average specimens of timber, partly seasoned, but free from knots and flaws. The results obtained from exceptionally good or bad specimens are not included in this table.

DESCRIPTION OF TIMBER.	Weight of a cubic foot in lbs.	Specific Gravity.	MEAN DEFLECTION IN INCHES.										Mean crushing Load in lbs. per square inch.	
			300 lbs	250 lbs	300 lbs	350 lbs	400 lbs	450 lbs	500 lbs	550 lbs	600 lbs	650 lbs	Highest breaking load.	Lowest breaking load.
			End-wise.	Side-wise.	End-wise.	Side-wise.	End-wise.	Side-wise.	End-wise.	Side-wise.	End-wise.	Side-wise.	End-wise.	Side-wise.
Alder	32.16	.5138	.002	.117	.117	.158	.2	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	600	530
Arbutus	53.29	.8247											600	530
Birch	37.27	.6965	.05	.087	.117	.149	.2	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	600	530
Cedar	24.26	.4001	.1	.133	.158	.2	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	600	530
Crab Apple	50.31	.8062											600	530
Cypress	31.21	.5005	.05	.075	.09	.114	.119	.15	.2	.25	.25	.25	600	530
Fir, Red	34.41	.5633	.05	.075	.09	.114	.119	.15	.2	.25	.25	.25	600	530
Hemlock	37.41	.6965	.05	.075	.09	.114	.119	.15	.2	.25	.25	.25	600	530
Maple	37.41	.6965	.05	.075	.09	.114	.119	.15	.2	.25	.25	.25	600	530
Oak	51.73	.8998	.05	.075	.09	.114	.119	.15	.2	.25	.25	.25	600	530
Pine, White	27.79	.4457	.1	.125	.15	.2	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	600	530
Spruce	27.79	.4457	.1	.125	.15	.2	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	600	530
White Thorn	51.04	.8185											600	530
Yew	49.05	.7865											600	530

*Now frequently known as Abies D.

(By the courtesy of Edward Mohun, C.E.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER FLEET (FOREIGN) 1898-9.

NAME	RIG	TONS	SAILED	FROM	FOR	CARGO, FT.	VALUE	RATE	ARRIVED
Pallas	Ger. bark.	1388	April 17	Vancouver	U. K. or Continent			s. d.	Sept. 12
Elisa	Chil. bark	915	Mar. 28	Chernaius	Antofagasta	681,281	5,532	57 6	June 12
Tamar	Br. ship	2048	May 15	Moodyville	Melbourne	1,692,886		Owner's ac.	Aug. 19
M. P. Grace	Am. ship	1810	June 3	Moodyville	Sydney			48 9	Aug. 24
Holyrood	Br. ship	1735	June 17	Moodyville	Melbourne			47 6	Sept. 15
Japan	Peru. bark	394	May 22	Vancouver	Guayaquil	298,358	3,679	52 6	
Fort George	Haw. ship	1608	May 25	Chernaius	Sydney	1,563,351	11,316	45 0	Aug. 5
Sequoia	Am. schr.	325	May 5	Salt Spring Island	Santa Rosalia			Private	May 29
Paroo	Br. str.	1718	June 12	Chernaius	Melbourne	1,347,166	9,453	60 0	July 15
Katie Flickinger	Am. bktn.	425	June 13	Chernaius	Melbourne	530,735	4,264	Private	Aug. 16
John Smith	Am. bktn.	525	June 23	Chernaius	Tientsin	640,943	6,402	60 0	Sept. 3
Robert Sudden	Am. bktn.	585	June 22	Chernaius	Tientsin	721,813		65 0	Aug. 28
Knight Commander	Br. bark.	1351	July 23	Vancouver	U. K. or Continent			67 6	
Anuco	Ger. bark	1460	July 23	Vancouver	Guayaquil	1,267,466	19,031	45 0	Sept. 18
W. F. Witzemann	Am. schr.	450	July 5	Chernaius	Tientsin	548,492		60 0	Sept. 25
Eric	Am. bktn.	470	July 14	Chernaius	Tientsin			57 6	Sept. 30
Melrose	Am. bark.	944	July 30	Salt Spring Island	Santa Rosalia			40 0	Sept. 25
McNear	Am. bark.	1192	July 28	Chernaius	Sydney	961,016		Private	Oct. 14
Louisiana	Am. ship	1365	Aug. 1	Salt Spring Island	Santa Rosalia		6,792	Private	Sept. 4
Northwest	Am. bktn.	490	Aug. 25	Saanich	Santa Rosalia			Private	Oct. 19
Sonoma	Am. bark.	998	Aug. 3	Chernaius	Adelaide	768,809		Private	Oct. 28
Vertaso	Br. bark.	748	Aug. 18	Chernaius	Melbourne	621,140	5,567	Private	
Lake Leman	Chil. ship	1635	Oct. 13	Moodyville	Valparaiso, f. o.	4,569		44 0	
Bertha	Chil. bark	975	Oct. 12	Moodyville	Valparaiso, f. o.			43 9	
Gladys	Br. bark.	1345	Sept. 18	Chernaius	Melbourne			50 0	
Ivy	Br. ship	1181	Sept. 30	Vancouver	Shanghai	1,131,800		Owner's ac.	
Lombard	Br. str.	1638	Oct. 9	Moodyville	Newchwang		8,282	Private	
Seminole	Am. bark.	1322	Loading	Moodyville	Adelaide			52 6	

ivy	Br. ship..	1181	Sept. 30	Vancouver	Shanghai	8,282	Owner's ac.	.....
Lombard	Br. str..	1658	Oct. 9	Moodyville	Newchwang .....	.....	Private	.....
Seminole	Am. bark.	1322	Loading	Moodyville	Adelaide	52	6	.....



BRITISH COLUMBIA "TOOTHPICKS."



THE BRITISH COLUMBIA SALMON INDUSTRY.

The total salmon pack of British Columbia for 1898 amounted to 492,552 cases, as against 1,015,477 cases for the previous year. This great falling off was principally due to the failure on Fraser River, the Northern rivers yielding an average catch. The cause of the failure on what should have been the second "big year" is attributed by some to the heavy freshets in 1894, when undoubtedly a large amount of spawn was washed out and destroyed, while the large quantities of fish taken in traps on Puget Sound further decreased the catch.

On Puget Sound, the Sockeye catch amounted to 272,000 cases as against 370,000 cases on the previous year; 17 canneries operating in all. Most of this catch was marketed in the United States where for the first time this class of fish became widely known and appreciated.

Regulations. While no movement has been made by the Dominion Fishery Department towards further preserving and increasing the fish supply, a matter now generally recognized along the whole coast as of first importance, those engaged in the industry have been much disturbed during the year by alterations to the fishery regulations, both brought into effect and threatened.

In the Spring, a series of new regulations were proposed, prompt and strong protestations from salmon packers followed, and the Government postponed action. In September, however, the regulations objected to were made law notwithstanding all protests. These were since withdrawn before being tried, being admitted unworkable, only to be followed by a fresh set, containing many of the provisions formerly objected to. The present regulations are so manifestly unfair, a further change may shortly be looked for. For the welfare of the industry, the protection of the fish and in-

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SALMON FISHING FLEET AT MOUTH OF FRASER RIVER.

crease of fish supply would appear to be the true aim, keeping all matters of politics in the background.

Hatcheries. Notwithstanding all representations made, notwithstanding the increased revenue from British Columbia fisheries (amounting in 1898 to \$47,865), and notwithstanding the splendid example of energy and forethought displayed by the fishery authorities of the State of Washington, and large expenditure incurred there, British Columbia can still only boast of the one old original hatchery, admittedly badly located and inefficient, the yearly output of fry from which has been decreasing for some years. The annual expenditure on this amounts to the insignificant sum of about \$2,400.

The hopes of canners rose when a few years ago it was learned that well-known scientific experts were on their way out to the coast to examine, select and advise as to sites for salmon hatcheries. But they came and went, and still nothing was done.

A few years ago, at a large meeting, a majority of canners decided on subscribing towards a hatchery fund, for the establishment of a hatchery to be operated by canners, but a small minority held back saying it was properly a Government work and nothing was done, and it is undoubtedly a work to be undertaken by the Government as the results are not felt for at least four years.

The one small hatchery on Fraser River was first operated in 1885. The output of salmon fry in 1898 was 5,850,000 as against 10,393,000 in 1896, which was the lowest since 1893, it is seventy miles from the spawning grounds, and transportation of the fry to the point where they are liberated causes a heavy percentage of loss.

Comparison of Canadian Fisheries by Provinces. The following table shows the relative importance of the fisheries of Canada by Province and expenditure on fish propagation by which it will be seen the amount spent in British Columbia is absurdly small :—

STATISTICS FOR 1898.

Provinces.	No. of Hatcheries.	Output of Fry.	Expenditure on Fish breeding	Total expenditure on fisheries on all accounts exclusive of miscellaneous expenditure of \$69,026.	Expenditure on "Establishment" Salaries of officers Disbursement of Officers Miscellaneous	Revenue from fisheries.	Value of output of fisheries in 1897.
Ontario.....	3	78,345,000	\$9,976		\$19,239	\$30,575	\$1,288,822
Quebec.....	2	6,435,000	6,128		11,140	7,571	1,737,011
New Brunswick.....	2	4,847,000	3,938		17,064	6,317	3,934,135
Nova Scotia.....	2	88,000,000	3,525	\$362,111	21,684	11,512	8,090,346
Prince Edward Island.....					6,776	2,708	954,949
Manitoba.....	1	9,000,000	1,586		1,206	1,515	638,416
North West Territory.....				10,898	2,325	394	
British Columbia.....	1	5,850,000	2,389		8,509	47,865	6,138,865
	14	192,477,000	\$27,562	\$373,009	\$87,943	\$107,455	\$22,783,546
Percentage for B. C.		3 3-10 %	8 7-10 %	2 9-10 %	9 6-10 %	44 1-2 %	27 %

Thus in 1898 no less than 44½ per cent. of the total revenue of the Dominion from fisheries was derived from British Columbia, while of the expenditure which it is possible to separate, British Columbia only receives 2 9-10% out of the handsome total of \$373,000. Of the total value of the output of fisheries in 1897, British Columbia contributed 27%. A comparison of the figures for British Columbia with those for any other province, say Ontario, shows how utterly absurd and unfair is the present distribution of taxation and expenditure.

Every one connected with the fisheries, however indirectly, should join in a demand for a revision of such a state of affairs, and never cease in their efforts until British Columbia obtains something like fair play.

It is evident that either salmon fishery license fees should be much reduced or that there should be a prompt and heavy outlay by the Fishery Department for the purpose of increasing and preserving the supply of salmon.

The expenditure on fisheries in British Columbia, if based on the comparative value of output, should be \$100,700; if based on revenue, it should be \$166,000 as against an actual expenditure of \$10,898.

Professor John I. Brice, United States Fishery Commission, in his report for 1896 (page 2) referring to shad and salmon says:—

"The fisheries for these important species, representing more than one-tenth of the yield of the fishing industry of the Coastal States are known to depend largely on artificial propagation, and their yearly increase in extent, resulting in a corresponding diminution in national reproduction, makes it advisable that active artificial measures be taken for their preservation. Comparatively small sums expended in maintaining fish life in important streams before they become depleted, will accomplish more than years of expensive efforts after the supply is limited or exhausted."

These are important remarks which will apply equally to British Columbia.

Conclusion. In conclusion, the following suggestions are made:

- (1). That a number of salmon hatcheries should promptly be built at suitable points.
- (2). That a large amount should annually be spent in exploring, examining and protecting the natural spawning beds, and in destroying the enemies of the young fry.
- (3). That a consultative Fishery Board should be formed in British Columbia on strictly non-political lines, to be presided over by a judge of the Supreme Court to assist and advise the Department on all fishery matters affecting British Columbia only.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FISHING STATISTICS, 1898.

No. of Canneries in Westminster City.....	6
No. of Canneries on Fraser River (outside city).....	40
No. of Canneries on north-west coast.....	20
Total Canneries in British Columbia.....	<u>66</u>
No. cases salmon put up in city.....	26,689
No. cases put up on Fraser River (outside city).....	237,324
No. cases put up on coast.....	228,332
Total cases put up in British Columbia.....	<u>492,345</u>
Sturgeon taken on Fraser River (lbs.).....	750,000
Value of salmon and sturgeon.....	\$2,699,330
Value of fish for domestic consumption.....	350,000
Value for fur seals.....	285,520
Total value of fish and seals.....	<u>\$3,334,850</u>
Value of canneries of Fraser River.....	\$ 920,000
Value of nets on Fraser.....	302,825
Value of fishing steamers on Fraser.....	196,165
Value of fishing boats on Fraser.....	149,000
Value of canneries and plant on coast.....	761,205
Total value of fishing plant in B. C.	<u>\$2,480,245</u>
No. of men employed in connection with fisheries on Fraser.....	15,058
No. of men employed in connection with fisheries on coast.....	6,076
Total men employed in fisheries.....	<u>21,134</u>
No. of men employed in connection with sealing.....	980
No. of fishing licenses issued for B. C.	4,645

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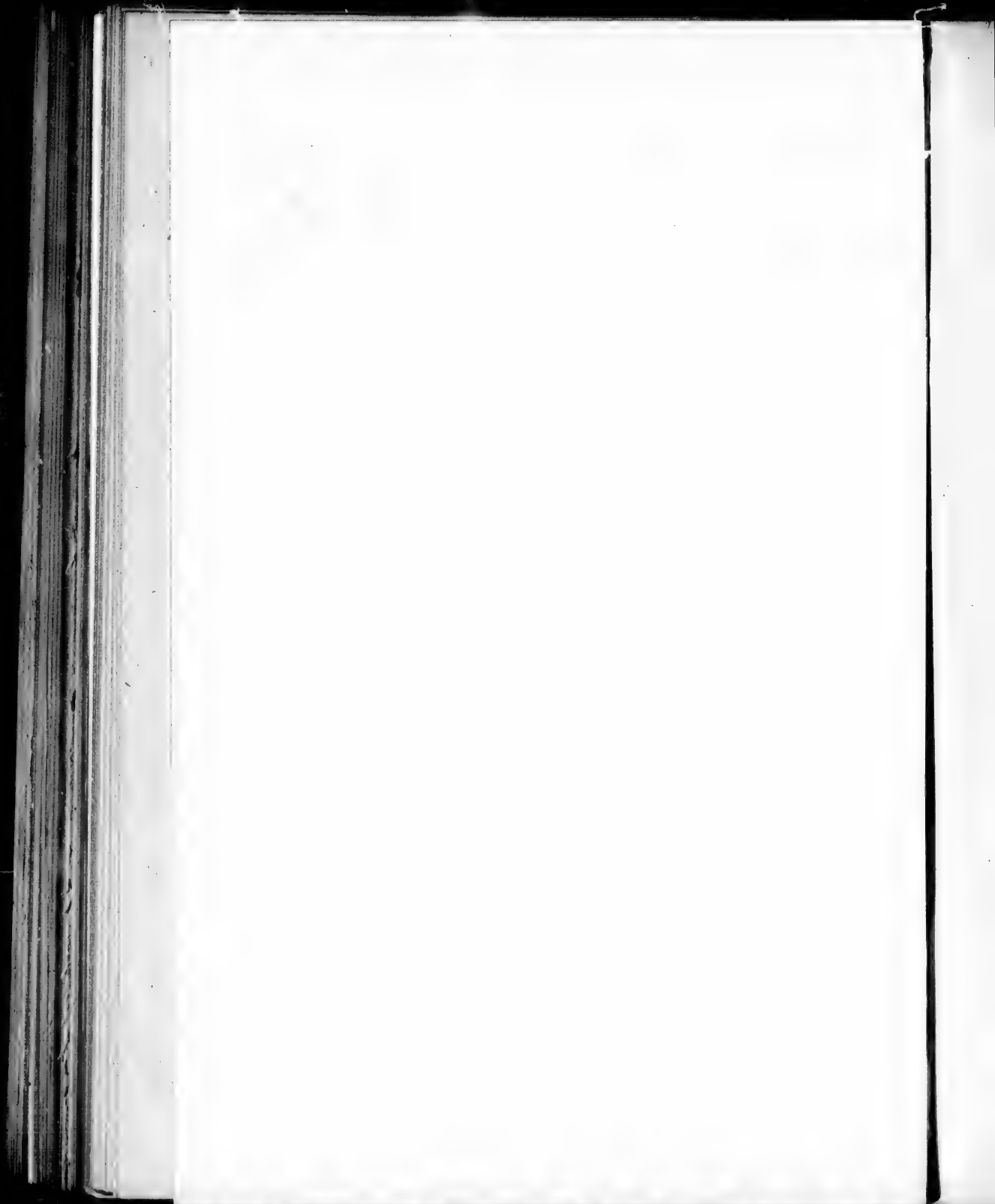
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SALMON FISH ON CANNERY WHARF.



LIST OF CANNERIES AND PACKS, SEASON 1898

NAME OF CANNERY.	OWNERS OR AGENTS.	CASES
NEW WESTMINSTER.		
Cleeve Cannery.....	Cleeve Canning Co.....	8,200
Ontario	Brunan Bros., New Westminster.....	1,540
Boutillier "	F. Boutillier & Co "	4,790
Sinclair "	Sinclair Canning Co. "	3,850
Western Fisheries Cannery.....	Western Fisheries Co. "	4,500
Westminster Cannery.....	Westminster Packing Co., New Westminster.....	3,809
MAIN RIVER.		
Birrells	Bell-Irving & Co., Vancouver.....	5,877
Industrial	Fraser River Industrial Society, N.W.....	3,500
Ewens	Ewen & Co., New Westminster.....	10,000
Deer Island	B. C. Canning Co., Victoria.....	4,513
Delta	Victoria Canning Co., Victoria.....	28,113
Harlock	Bell-Irving & Co., Vancouver.....	4,496
Wellington	Turner, Beeton & Co., Victoria.....	4,183
Wadhams	Currie & McWilliams, New Westminster.....	8,050
Fishermen's	Canadian Pacific Packing Co.....	7,531
Curries	Todd & Sons, Victoria.....	7,327
Beaver	Costello & Co., Vancouver.....	2,900
Colonial	Braid & Co., Vancouver.....	5,600
Pacific Coast	Bell-Irving & Co., Vancouver.....	12,680
Britannia	"	
Phoenix	"	
<i>Carried Forward.</i>		131,369

List of Canneries and Packs, Season 1898--(Continued).

NAME OF CANNERY.	OWNERS OR AGENTS.	CASES
Humes		131,369
Imperial		6,783
Brunswick No. 1		9,210
London		5,200
Lighthouse		4,800
Star		4,000
Gulf of Georgia		4,400
Atlas		17,233
CANOE PASS.		3,100
British America		11,907
Cance Pass		2,772
Anglo-American		2,250
Washam Island		4,080
Brunswick No. 2		
NORTH ARM.		
Keltic Cannery		3,155
Richmond		4,289
Provincial		2,800
Dismore Island		4,050
Sea Island		11,603
Vancouver		11,200
Fraser River		5,490
		118,922

List of Canneries and Packs, Season 1898--(Continued).

NAME OF CANNERY.	OWNERS OR AGENTS.	CASES
Terra Nova	Turner, Beeton & Co., Victoria.	118,922
Labrador	Robinson, Terra Nova.	5,555
Alliance	Alliance Canning Co.	350
English Bay	English Bay Canning Co., Vancouver.	4,100
		7,907
NAAS RIVER.		
Niell Bay	Walter Morris Victoria, B. C.	10,000
Naas Harbor	" "	10,000
SKEENA RIVER.		
Windor	B. C. Canning Co., Victoria.	10,097
Skeena	R. Cunningham, Skeena.	12,118
Carlyle	Carlyle Canning Co., Victoria.	10,000
Standard	Victoria Canning Co., Victoria.	14,387
Inverness	Turner, Beeton & Co., Victoria.	14,500
North Pacific	Bell-Irving & Co., Vancouver.	19,000
RIVERS INLET.		
Warrnuck	Victoria Canning Co., Victoria.	13,500
Victoria	B. C. Canning Co., Victoria.	12,309
Rivers Inlet	" "	15,500
Wadhams	Wadhams & Co.	17,500
	<i>Carried Forward.</i>	176,823

List of Canneries and Packs, Season 1898—(Continued).

NAME OF CANNERY.	OWNERS OR AGENTS.	CASES
Good Hope Brunswick Vancouver	Cannery..... "..... "..... Bell-Irving & Co., Vancouver..... Brunswick Canning Co., Vancouver..... Vancouver Canning Co., Vancouver..... <i>Brought Forward.....</i>	176,823 20,553 17,500 8,500
LOWE INLET	"..... Cunningham & Co., Skeena.....	10,323
ALERT BAY	"..... S. Spenser, Alert Bay.....	8,189
CLAYOQUOT	"..... Clayoquot T. & T. Co., Victoria.....	4,350
		496,529

By the courtesy of the Inspector of Fisheries.



SHIPS LOADING SALMON AT STEVESTON.



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR FIVE YEARS.

PACK BY DISTRICTS.

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases
Fraser River.....	363,967	400,368	356,984	860,549	268,203
Skeena River.....	61,151	67,797	100,140	65,905	80,000
Rivers Inlet.....	39,351	58,579	107,468	40,207	105,484
Naas River.....	19,587	19,550	14,649	20,847	20,000
Lowe Inlet.....	8,315	8,681	10,395	10,666	10,323
Namu Harbor.....	.....	3,000	3,987	4,357	.....
Alert Bay.....	2,000	5,100	2,840	8,602	8,189
West Coast, V.I.....	.....	3,320	5,107	4,434	4,330
	<u>494,371</u>	<u>566,495</u>	<u>601,570</u>	<u>1,105,477</u>	<u>496,529</u>

SHIPPING.

The City of Vancouver is built on the southern side of Burrard Inlet, 15 miles north of the mouth of the Fraser River. The principal part of the city stands on a peninsula, bounded on the north by the waters of Burrard Inlet, on the south by a small indentation of the sea shore called False Creek, and on the west by English Bay.

Burrard Inlet is always safely navigable for the deepest draught vessels and constitutes a magnificent harbour with good anchorage.

The passage at the narrows or mouth of the inlet is about half a mile wide opposite the city front, however, the inlet is more than 2 miles wide, with a depth varying from 6 to 20 fathoms, and it extends about 20 miles farther inland. On the west and south sides of the harbour, English Bay and False Creek also afford accommodation for shipping.

Since last year's report of this Board, a light-house has been put in operation on Prospect Point at the entrance to Vancouver harbour, known as the "Lions Gate."

The continued increase in shipping during the past year has overtaxed all the wharfage accommodation. The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s principal wharf, on Burrard Inlet, has a frontage of 1500 feet, with deep sea water sufficient for the largest ocean steamers.

East of this there are a number of smaller wharfs affording accommodation also for sea going and a large number of coasting vessels. Independent of this and in addition, the sawmill companies operating on the inlet have berths for at least 1 dozen large ships to load at one time for foreign ports.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. have already commenced an extension to their wharfs, which, when completed, will give a further frontage of at least 1000 feet. During the past year the Railway

Company have built a transfer slip, and coal for the Mainland is now brought over in cars from Vancouver Island. A Marine Railway is under construction almost completed, capacity 2000 tons gross weight; length of cradle 212 feet, which, when in operation, will afford accommodation for one large vessel or two smaller boats; it has 3 tracks, 640 feet long, to cost \$45,000.

Exclusive of lumber and salmon fleets and in addition thereto, the following steamers sail from Vancouver:—

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s Empress Line of Royal Mail Steamers for China and Japan. This service has been supplemented during the last year by the S. S. Tartar and S. S. Athenian.

The Canadian-Australian Line for Sydney, calling at Honolulu, the Fiji Islands and Brisbane, Queensland.

The Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. steamship to and from Victoria daily.

The Union Steamship Company of British Columbia despatch vessels to Shoal Bay and way ports, 3 days a week; to Alert Bay and way ports, once a week; to Juneau, Dyea and Skagway, Alaska, at scheduled time of sailing.

The Moodyville and North Vancouver ferry leaves Vancouver almost hourly.

The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company's steamer from Vancouver, to and from Nanaimo, daily.

Vancouver is a regular port of call for all steamers engaged in the Klondike and Atlin Trade.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company from San Francisco every 5 days, calling at Victoria.

Provisions and supplies of all kinds are plentiful and at moderate prices at the Port of Vancouver—imported goods for ships use being re-shipped ex bonded warehouse.

Annexed is a list of the usual disbursement expenses:—

Ordinary Expenses of a Vessel in Vancouver.

Hospital dues per register ton.....	\$	02
Health Inspector's Fee.....		4 00
Harbor dues.....		5 00
Bill of health, outwards.....		1 00
Pilotage, per foot (each way).....		2 00
Pilotage, per foot (steamers).....		1 50
Port Agency (according to size).....	\$25 00 to 100 00	
Discharge of ballast (usually done by ship's crew) or per ton.....		25
Harbor towage.....	10 00 to 20 00	
Stevedoring—		
General cargo or salmon, per ton.....		45
Sugar, per ton.....		25
Lumber and timber, per M. ft., according to the style of cargo and facilities of the ship.....	80 to	1 00
Watering.....	15 00 to	20 00

Rates of Towage.

PILOTAGE DISTRICT OF YALE AND NEW WESTMINSTER.

The ports of the Pilotage District of Yale and New Westminster shall be as follows :—

Port of Vancouver.

Port of New Westminster.

Port of Yale and several landings on the Fraser River.

(1) The limit of the Port of Vancouver shall be inside a line drawn from Point Atkinson to the red buoy on Spanish Bank.

(2) The limit of the port of New Westminster shall be inside a line drawn between the outer buoys and north and south sand heads at entrance of Fraser River.

DUES

For vessels entering or clearing from the Port of Vancouver, the rates of pilotage shall be as follows :—

Vessels under sail.....	\$4 00 per foot
" in tow of a steamer.....	2 00 "
" under steam.....	1 50 "

The pilotage from Cape Flattery or Royal Roads to a line drawn from Point Atkinson to the red buoy on Spanish Bank and *vice versa* is not compulsory, but if the services of a pilot are required, he shall be paid the following rates, viz. :—

For vessels under sail—

From Cape Flattery	\$6 00	per foot
" Callum Bay	5 00	"
" Beachy Head	4 00	"
" Race Rocks or Royal Roads	3 00	"

For vessels under steam or in tow of a steamer, the following rates shall be paid :—

From Cape Flattery	\$3 00	per foot
" Callum Bay	2 50	"
" Beachy Head	2 00	"
" Race Rocks or Royal Roads, vessels under steam	1 00	"
" " " " in tow of a steamer	1 50	"

NEW WESTMINSTER.

From the lighthouse on Fraser sand heads to New Westminster :

For vessels under sail	\$4 00	per foot
" " in tow of a steamer	2 00	"
" " under steam	1 50	"

From the lighthouse to Cape Flattery or Royal Roads and *vice versa* the pilotage is not compulsory, but if the services of a pilot are required he shall be paid the following rates :—

For vessels under sail—

From Cape Flattery	\$6 00	per foot
" Callum Bay	5 00	"
" Beachy Head	4 00	"
" Race Rocks or Royal Roads	3 00	"

For vessels under steam or in tow of a steamer, the following rates shall be paid :—

From Cape Flattery	\$3 00	per foot
" Callum Bay	2 50	"
" Beachy Head	2 00	"
" Race Rocks or Royal Roads, vessels under steam	1 00	"
" " " " in tow of a steamer	1 50	"

Any fraction of a foot not exceeding six inches shall be paid for as half a foot, and any fraction of a foot exceeding six inches shall be paid for as a foot.

Customs of the Port of Vancouver.

RATES OF COMMISSION.

Amended Schedule recommended by Special Committees and adopted by the Board (1896).

XV. When no special agreement exists, the following shall be collectible:—

1. On purchase of stock, bonds, and all kinds of securities, including the drawing of bills, for payment of the same..... $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
2. On sale of stocks, bonds, and all kinds of securities, including remittances in bills and guarantee..... $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
3. On purchase and sale of specie, gold dust and bullion..... 1 per cent.
4. On sale of bills of exchange, with endorsement.. $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
5. On sale of bills of exchange, without endorsement. $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
6. For endorsing bills of exchange when desired... $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
7. On sale of produce and merchandise, with guarantee..... $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
8. On goods received on consignment, and afterwards withdrawn..... $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent,
9. On purchase and shipment of merchandise, on cost and charges..... 5 per cent.
10. For collecting and remitting delayed or litigated account..... 10 per cent.
11. For collecting freight money, on amount collected..... $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
12. For collecting general claims..... 5 per cent.
13. For collecting general average—on the first \$20,000 or any smaller amount..... 5 per cent.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S DOCKS, VANCOUVER HARBOR.

© 1914 C.P.R.

14. For collecting general average—on any excess over \$20,000..... $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
15. On purchase or sale of vessels..... 5 per cent.
16. For entering and clearing vessels and attending to the Customs business of the ship..... \$ 25 00
17. For "Port Agency" attending to discharge of cargo and transacting ship's business other than entering and clearing at Customs:
 - On vessels not exceeding 250 tons cargo..... \$ 25 00
 - " with 251 tons and not exceeding 500 tons cargo..... 35 00
 - " with 501 tons and not exceeding 750 tons cargo..... 50 00
 - " with 751 tons and not exceeding 1,000 tons cargo..... 75 00
 - " over 1,000 tons..... 100 00
 - " in ballast..... 10 00
18. For disbursements of vessels by consignees.... $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
19. For procuring freight or passengers..... 5 per cent.
20. For chartering vessels on amount of freight, actual or estimated, to be considered as due when the "Charter Parties" or memorandum of their conditions, etc., are signed..... 5 per cent.
21. For landing and re-shipping goods from vessels in distress, on invoice value, or in its absence, on market value..... 5 per cent.
22. For receiving and forwarding goods—on invoice amount..... $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
23. For effecting marine insurance—on the amount of premium..... 5 per cent
24. The foregoing Commissions to be exclusive of Brokerage, and every charge actually incurred.
25. Vessels to pay clerk hire and the labor on wharf, sorting and delivering cargo.

VANCOUVER CUSTOM HOUSE

IMPORTS.

	1895	1896	1897	1898
Dutiable.....	\$ 834,713	\$1,204,424	\$1,331,474	\$2,862,170
Free.....	262,954	374,395	661,381	717,939
	\$1,096,667	\$1,578,819	\$2,092,855	\$3,580,109

EXPORTS.

1895.....	\$ 882,481
1896.....	1,093,738
1897.....	1,302,363
1898.....	1,080,628

REVENUE.

	1895	1896	1897	1898
Duties.....	\$254,309 66	\$332,470 82	\$435,890 38	\$731,807 81
Other Revenue.....	51,493 94	51,708 02	49,948 00	71,197 12
	\$305,803 60	\$384,178 84	\$485,838 38	\$803,004 93

Customs Returns, Division of Vancouver.

For the Year ending 31st December, 1898.

Quarters ending.	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			Duty Col.
	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.	
March 31st.....	\$ 158,404	\$ 568,669	\$ 727,073	\$ 163,312 42
June 30th.....	418,839	763,395	1,182,234	225,526 46
September 30th	77,303	545,948	623,251	160,468 53
December 31st.....	98,081	631,627	729,408	182,500 40
	\$ 752,627	\$2,509,639	\$3,261,966	\$ 731,807 81

CUSTOMS REVENUES.

Duties.....	\$731,807 81
Other Revenues	71,197 12
	<u>\$803,004 93</u>

INLAND REVENUES.

Articles.	Ware- housed.	EX. WAREHOUSED.		
		Consumpt'n	Export.	Removal.
Spirits, gals.	104,870 12	94,723 84	341 68	1,142 69
Malt, lbs.	1,927,039	1,935,328		
Tobacco, lbs.	226,705	229,669½	510½	3,193
Tobacco, (Raw Leaf) lbs..	72,660½	49,903	177½	3,718
Cigars ..	224,250	174,250		50,000
" pd. duty Ex. Factory	2,325,275			

Petroleum inspection, 104,853 pks., 488,853 gallons.

Duty collected—\$290,062 29. Increase over 1897—\$105,072 52.

TOTAL REVENUES.

	1896	1897	1898
Customs	\$394,178	\$485,838	\$803,005
Inland.	141,989	184,989	290,062
	<u>\$536,167</u>	<u>\$670,827</u>	<u>\$1,093,067</u>

(By the courtesy of the Collector of Customs).

SHIPPING RETURNS.

Port of Vancouver.

Year ending 31st December, 1898.

INWARDS.

	Number.	Tonage.	CARGO.	
			Tons Weight	Tons Measurem't
British.....	104	193,522	47,151	52,352
Canadian.....	59	13,094	5,963	5,993
Foreign.....	334	261,064	23,102	23,343
Total.....	497	467,680	76,216	81,689

OUTWARDS.

	Number.	Tonnage.	CARGO.	
			Tons Weight	Tons Measurem't
British.....	107	201,454	78,196	96,582
Canadian.....	118	32,082	8,482	9,160
Foreign.....	335	262,830	72,236	87,142
Total.....	560	496,366	158,914	192,884

COASTWISE.

	Number.	Tonnage.
Outwards.....	2,108	510,599
Inwards.....	2,113	515,659

(By the courtesy of the Collector of Customs.)

Port of New Westminster (Fraser River) B.C.

Returns for the year ending 31st December, 1898.

LOCAL SHIPPING.		No.	TONNAGE.
Steam vessels on register.....	85	8,235	
Sailing " " "	23	1,968	
Total	<u>108</u>	<u>10,203</u>	
Vessels built during 1898..	17	1,181	
IMPORTS—Dutiable.....		\$ 648,658 00	
Free		96,142 00	
Total		<u>\$ 742,309 00</u>	
EXPORTS—Total value.....		\$2,193,995 00	
REVENUE—Total collection, 1898.....		187,141 86	

(By the courtesy of the Collector of Customs).

Port of Nanaimo (Vancouver Island).

For the year ending 31st December, 1898.

SEA-GOING VESSELS—		No.	TONNAGE.
Inwards	408	348,918	
Outwards.....	445	368,201	
EXPORTS—	Tons.	VALUE.	
Coal	<u>719,920</u>	<u>\$2,523,220</u>	
Products of the forest		145,978	
Miscellaneous.....		9,826	
Total		<u>\$2,679,024</u>	
IMPORTS—Dutiable, value.....		\$184,624 00	
Free		55,083 00	
Total		<u>\$239,707 00</u>	
REVENUE—Duties		<u>\$ 61,558 00</u>	

(By the courtesy of the Collector of Customs).

Port of Victoria (Vancouver Island).

Returns for the year ending 30th June, 1898.

(From the Official Returns).

Vessels employed in the coasting trade of the Dominion of Canada arrived at and departed from Victoria, B.C., during the year ending 30th June, 1898 :

<i>Vessels Arrived.</i>		<i>Vessels Departed.</i>	
No. Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. Vessels.	Tonnage.
1,494	533,914	1,491	533,889

Vessels entered outwards for sea at Victoria, during year ending 30th June, 1898 :

<i>With Cargo.</i>		<i>In Ballast.</i>	
*No. Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. Vessels.	Tonnage.
585	510,455	536	444,997

Vessels entered inwards from sea during year ending 30th June, 1898 :

<i>With Cargo.</i>		<i>In Ballast.</i>	
*No. Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. Vessels.	Tonnage.
746	527,903	446	431,327

Number and tonnage of vessels built and registered at Victoria during the year ending 30th June, 1898 :

<i>Built.</i>		<i>Registered.</i>	
No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
18	4222	2	254

*Include Puget Sound daily service.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION RETURNS (from the Official Returns to 30th June, 1898).

Province of British Columbia.

PORTS.	FISCAL YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1896.				FISCAL YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1897.				FISCAL YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1898.			
	Exports	Imports.	Entered for Consumption	DUTY.	Exports	Imports	Entered for Consumption	DUTY.	Exports	Imports	Entered for Consumption	DUTY.
	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.
Kaslo.....	2,530,559	183,264	183,420	54,305 22	2,600,067	200,294	201,556	46,462 77	286,451	53,265	51,888	14,301 20
Nanaimo.....	1,897,170	823,210	826,786	185,871 00	1,892,021	1,536,675	1,504,588	349,000 05	2,679,024	239,707	238,871	61,558 40
Nelson.....	2,610,029	504,142	503,281	109,882 20	2,584,458	586,289	584,881	110,577 54	3,175,281	1,001,532	1,019,530	270,824 38
N. Westminister									3,175,281	841,199	806,969	176,965 03
Roseland.....									389,562	111,045	110,589	23,096 25
Vancouver.....	1,048,402	1,320,271	1,278,328	301,627 78	1,321,198	1,900,818	1,835,101	390,981 81	1,114,200	2,983,351	2,825,913	608,233 06
Victoria.....	2,490,301	2,705,120	2,705,120	654,491 18	2,610,794	2,787,785	2,738,378	661,867 03	1,652,750	3,460,164	3,308,861	1,077,884 83
Total.....	10,576,461	5,506,228	5,496,944	1,306,738 56	14,017,568	7,031,861	6,928,504	1,538,889 20	16,919,717	8,690,263	8,423,031	2,213,563 13

**Imports into the Province of British Columbia for
27 Years Ending 30th June, 1898.**

	Value of Total Imports.	GOODS ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.			
		Dutiable Goods.	Free Goods.	Total.	Duty Collected.
To 30th June, 1872.	1,790,362	\$1,600,361	\$ 166,707	\$1,767,068	\$ 342,400 48
From Canada ..	22,215		22,215	22,215	
To 30th June, 1873.	2,191,011	1,569,112	507,364	2,076,476	302,147 65
From Canada ..	75,608		75,604	75,604	
To 30th June, 1874.	2,085,560	1,676,492	371,544	2,048,336	336,494 47
From Canada ..	66,104		66,104	66,104	
To 30th June, 1875.	2,543,532	1,924,482	566,111	2,490,593	413,921 50
From Canada ..	117,054		117,054	117,054	
To 30th June, 1876.	2,997,597	2,237,072	707,906	2,944,978	488,384 52
From Canada ..	129,735		129,735	129,735	
To 30th June, 1877.	2,220,968	1,820,391	346,318	2,166,709	403,520 21
From Canada ..	163,142		163,142	163,142	
To 30th June, 1878.	2,244,503	1,905,201	367,926	2,273,127	426,125 14
From Canada ..	144,754		144,754	144,754	
To 30th June, 1879.	2,440,781	1,997,125	320,326	2,317,454	484,705 04
From Canada ..	184,951		184,951	184,951	
To 30th June, 1880.	1,689,394	1,614,165	122,451	2,457,116	450,175 43
From Canada ..	208,072		208,072	208,072	
To 30th June, 1881.	2,489,643	2,214,153	242,963	1,736,616	589,403 62
From Canada ..	387,111		387,111	387,111	
To 30th June, 1882.	2,899,223	2,472,174	404,287	2,875,451	678,104 53
From Canada ..	449,768		449,768	449,768	
To 30th June, 1883.	3,937,536	3,331,023	550,833	3,866,856	907,655 54
From Canada ..	624,207		624,207	624,207	
To 30th June, 1884.	4,142,486	3,337,642	792,693	4,040,335	884,076 21
From Canada ..	789,287		789,287	789,287	
To 30th June, 1885.	4,089,492	3,458,529	564,923	4,023,452	966,143 64
From Canada ..	927,054		927,054	927,054	
To 30th June, 1886.	3,953,299	2,951,379	1,060,347	4,011,726	880,226 65
To 30th June, 1887.	3,547,852	3,065,791	560,348	3,626,139	883,421 53
To 30th June, 1888.	3,509,951	2,674,941	729,266	3,401,207	861,465 14
To 30th June, 1889.	3,763,127	2,002,646	807,140	3,809,786	974,675 69
To June 30th, 1890.	4,379,272	3,357,111	1,030,375	4,287,486	1,075,215 20
To June 30th, 1891.	5,478,883	4,261,207	1,074,983	5,336,190	1,346,059 42
To June 30th, 1892.	6,495,589	4,423,414	1,803,005	6,226,419	1,412,878 00
To June 30th, 1893.	3,934,066	3,662,673	1,255,495	4,918,168	1,367,250 32
To June 30th, 1894.	5,320,615	3,582,333	1,738,282	5,336,961	1,308,631 23
To June 30th, 1895.	4,403,976	3,131,490	1,236,935	4,368,425	1,137,727 49
To June 30th, 1896.	5,566,238	3,933,050	1,593,894	5,496,944	1,306,738 56
To June 30th, 1897.	7,130,381	5,048,755	2,028,653	7,077,408	1,701,512 16
To June 30th, 1898.	8,690,263	6,320,438	2,102,593	8,423,031	2,213,593 13

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VANCOUVER HARBOR -- View from the City.



**Exports, the Produce of Canada, from the Province of
British Columbia, for 27 Years Ending
June 30th, 1898.**

Year.	The Mine.	Fisheries.	Forest.	Animals & their Produce	Agric'l Pro- ducts.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1872..	1,389,585	37,707	214,377	214,700	142	1,540	1,858,050
1873..	1,224,362	43,381	211,026	259,292	2,885	1,197	1,742,123
1874..	1,351,145	114,118	260,116	320,625	5,296	443	2,051,743
1875..	1,929,294	133,986	292,468	411,810	9,727	....	2,777,285
1876..	2,032,139	71,338	273,430	329,027	3,080	68	2,709,082
1877..	1,708,848	105,603	287,042	230,893	3,083	1,500	2,346,969
1878..	1,759,171	423,840	327,360	257,314	462	....	2,768,147
1879..	1,530,812	633,493	273,366	268,671	2,505	57	2,708,848
1880..	1,664,626	317,410	258,804	339,218	3,843	100	2,584,001
1881..	1,317,079	400,984	172,647	350,474	248	22	2,231,554
1882..	1,437,072	976,903	362,875	300,429	946	2,616	3,080,841
1883..	1,309,646	1,333,385	407,624	287,394	6,791	443	3,345,263
1884..	1,441,052	899,371	458,365	271,796	1,745	1,413	3,100,404
1885..	1,759,512	727,672	262,071	414,364	2,324	5,948	3,172,391
1886..	1,720,335	643,052	194,488	329,248	1,907	2,811	2,891,811
1887..	1,832,827	910,559	235,913	380,120	10,265	1,911	3,371,601
1888..	1,889,805	1,164,019	441,957	318,839	27,631	85,826	3,928,077
1889..	2,377,052	993,623	449,026	397,685	14,831	102,089	4,334,306
1890..	2,375,770	2,374,717	325,881	346,159	9,823	113,271	5,545,621
1891..	2,930,229	2,274,686	374,996	294,646	5,017	20,434	6,257,158
1892..	2,979,470	2,351,083	425,278	390,854	25,018	31,976	6,574,989
1893..	2,898,947	1,501,831	454,994	310,621	30,173	446,231	5,642,797
1894..	3,521,543	3,541,305	411,623	149,269	23,323	196,895	7,843,958
1895..	4,615,452	3,264,500	500,048	454,618	20,366	85,190	8,949,174
1896..	5,762,960	3,288,776	685,740	434,647	60,763	57,022	10,289,908
1897..	8,909,592	3,567,815	742,173	307,845	104,744	552,539	14,184,708
1898..	11,614,838	3,846,951	426,300	285,607	79,015	667,006	16,919,717

Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels Entered Inwards from
Sea at the Port of Vancouver, during the Fiscal Year Ended 30th June, 1898.

FROM	BRITISH.		UNITED STATES.		NORWEGIAN AND SWEDISH.		GERMAN.		DANISH.		PERUVIAN.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Great Britain, Steam..	8	13,704	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	13,704
Great Britain, Sail ..	18	26,152	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	26,152
United States, Steam..	58	37,600	258	223,655	..	..	..	..	3	3,840	..	..	319	265,435
United States, Sail ..	3	3,997	1	1,810	1	738	1	1,460	..	..	..	..	6	8,005
Japan, Steam.....	16	47,213	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	47,213
Australia, Steam.....	16	32,786	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	32,786
Peru, Sail.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,446	..	..	1	398	2	1,844
Chili, Sail.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2,887	..	..	..	..	2	2,887
Total.....	119	161,452	259	225,465	1	738	4	5,793	3	3,840	1	398	387	397,686

**Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels Entered Outwards for
Sea at the Port of Vancouver during the Fiscal Year Ended 30th June, 1898.**

CLEARED TO	BRITISH.		UNITED STATES.		NORWEGIAN AND SWEDISH.		GERMAN.		DANISH AND PERUVIAN.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Great Britain, Sail	2	3,292	..	..	..	..	2	2,887	..	..	4	6,179
United States, Steam	126	77,441	..	222,809	..	..	..	..	..	..	379	304,108
United States, Sail	14	20,791	1	447	1	738	1	1,446	3	3,858	17	23,422
Japan, Steam	19	52,075	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	52,075
Japan, Sail	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,303	..	..	1	1,303
Australia, Steam	16	33,683	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	33,683
Australia, Sail	6	8,949	4	4,269	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	13,218
China, Sail	..	..	1	626	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	626
Germany, Sail	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,364	..	..	1	1,364
Brazil, Sail	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	398	1	398
British Africa, Sail	..	..	1	1,511	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,511
Total.....	183	196,231	257	229,662	1	738	5	7,000	4	4,256	450	437,887

**Statements of Cargoes Handled at the Ports of Vancouver
and Victoria, British Columbia.**

For the Year ending 30th June, 1898.

(From the Official Returns.)

Outwards.

PORT OF VANCOUVER (Burrard Inlet).

	Number.	Tons Reg.	QUANTITY OF FREIGHT.	
			Tons Weight.	Tons Measure.
British.....	74	150,455	76,783	94,192
Canadian.....	66	24,996	10,159	11,537
Foreign.....	211	223,011	56,628	68,239
Total.....	351	398,462	143,570	173,968
Average Cargo per vessel.....			409·03	495·64

PORT OF VICTORIA (Vancouver Island).

	Number.	Tons Reg.	QUANTITY OF FREIGHT.	
			Tons Weight.	Tons Measure.
British.....	54	96,840	5,688	4,236
Canadian.....	63	22,611	4,328	4,295
*Foreign.....	468	391,004	11,455	2,251
Total.....	585	510,455	21,471	10,782
Average Cargo per vessel.....			36·70	18·43

*Including daily service to and from Puget Sound ports.

Inwards.

PORT OF VANCOUVER (Burrard Inlet).

	Number.	Tons Reg.	QUANTITY OF FREIGHT.	
			Tons Weight.	Tons Measure.
British.....	60	122,935	39,290	45,951
Canadian	16	1,856	4,224	4,083
Foreign.....	208	205,302	24,657	26,330
Total.....	284	330,093	68,170	76,364
Average Cargo per vessel.....			240.04	268.89

PORT OF VICTORIA (Vancouver Island).

	Number.	Tons Reg.	QUANTITY OF FREIGHT.	
			Tons Weight.	Tons Measure.
British.....	57	99,050	17,829	5,669
Canadian	91	8,339	3,672	2,875
*Foreign.....	596	420,514	25,862	5,199
Total.....	746	527,903	47,363	13,743
Average Cargo per vessel.....			63.49	18.42

*Including daily service to and from Puget Sound ports.

Summary of Cargoes of Sea-going Vessels Entered Outwards or Inwards at the Ports of Vancouver and Victoria for the Year Ending 30th June, 1898.

PORT OF VANCOUVER.

	Tons Weight.	Tons Measure.
Outwards	143,570	173,968
Inwards.....	68,170	76,364
Total.....	211,740	250,332

PORT OF VICTORIA.

	Tons Weight.	Tons Measure.
Outwards	21,471	10,782
Inwards.....	47,363	13,743
Total	68,834	24,525

AGRICULTURE.

It was affirmed in the report of 1897-8 that farming was then on a better basis than ever before. This statement can be emphasized now as the improvement predicted has already resulted, and it is fully expected that in the future the outflow of money from this Province for dairy products will greatly diminish, in spite of the increased demand, from the rapidly increasing population. All other products of the farm have brought prices that left a margin of profit to the careful farmer, and to-day there is no part of the North American Continent that offers a more promising future than British Columbia to the farmer who has a moderate capital and knowledge of his business. The opening up and developing of mines offer a splendid market for the products of the wheat and grazing lands of the interior. The production of wheat has doubled in the last five years in the Okanagan and Spallumchen Valleys.

It may be stated that although the agricultural development of the Province, while not keeping full pace with that of mining, has gone ahead in a marked degree, stimulated no doubt by the active demand for farm produce, but also largely in consequence of the adoption of better methods of farming; and a hopeful feeling pervades the whole of the agricultural community, in contrast to the comparative stagnation of late preceding years.

Cereals.

The cereal crop of 1898 was a heavy one throughout the Province, and prices ruled very good, although lower than for the preceding year. The yield of hay was also large and secured in fine condition, the delta lands of the Fraser turning off some immense crops. In consequence of the high prices obtained for the hay crop of 1897, farmers prepared to market on a large scale, in many instances reducing their stock of cattle for this purpose, but the demand proved less than the supply, and despite low prices, much of it has been carried over. Another abundant crop is in prospect,

and farmers are making provision to feed more and sell less than in former years, a practice, which in the long run will probably be better both for the soil and the farmer's pocket.

Dairying.

Dairying is gradually taking its true position in the economy of farm practice, the output of the Creameries has been increased all around, and methods of work in this connection cheapened and improved upon. Good dairy cattle are in demand, and values have increased for this class of stock, while poor stock is being gradually culled out of the herds. The testing of milk at the Creameries has enabled farmers to know just what their cows are worth, and is not the least benefit accruing in this connection.

The development of the dairy industry has led to better methods of feeding and caring for stock, in the endeavor to maintain the butter output during the winter months, when prices rule high and competition is least in fine grades of butter.

The meetings of the Provincial Dairymen's Association, held in the different dairying districts, have been the means of disseminating much valuable information and drawing out for the benefit of the community the practical experience of successful dairymen.

Fruit.

The fruit crop of 1898 was by far the largest yet produced, much of it was forced to find an outside market, but for various reasons, satisfactory prices were not always received with the exception of small fruits, which sold at fair prices.

Carelessness in selecting and packing the fruit (especially plums) for export were perhaps the chief reasons for the poor prices received, and the experience gained in this respect, and in the actual marketing of perishable fruit at distant points should be available for the future, and ensure profitable business in coming seasons.

For the present year (1899) it is generally recognized that the fruit crop will be a short one, and with an extended home demand, only a small portion of it will be available for export.

Hops.

The hop industry has been more successful and profitable than in previous years. The yield for 1899 was good both in quality and quantity. Exports for 1898 were 66,929 pounds, in excess of 1897, and B.C. hops are now both well and favorably known in the markets of the Old Country and Eastern Canada. The high prices ruling have had the effects of stimulating production, yards which had been neglected have been again cleaned and cultivated, and extensive additions made to the average under crop, especially in the vicinity of Agassiz, where a large California firm of dealers and growers is operating. In the Okanagan valley too, yards are being enlarged and the product is of exceptionally fine quality, competing favourably with the finest Kent Goldings.

East Kent and Canterbury Goldings and Washington Chesters are grown on "The Coldstream Ranch" at Vernon. The East Kent and Canterbury Goldings have to compete with the English hops on the London Market, and the proof that they do so, is, that for the past two years East Kent prices have been received on the London Market.

Tobacco.

Another special crop, "tobacco," has been grown most successfully at Kelowna, in the Okanagan Mission Valleys, and in consequence the acreage under crop this year will be increased four-fold. The product is cured and worked up into cigars on the spot by the Kelowna Shippers' Union, who, have erected a large and commodious building for the purpose, and the industry is now on a safe basis.

As before referred to incidentally, a very important phase of the agricultural development of the Province has been the establishment of Farmers' Institutes in every district. Through them, information of value is being widely disseminated, and furnishing the means for farmers to act unitedly upon the questions affecting their material interests, they will no doubt become an important factor in the near future. The success of the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, at New Westminster, in October, 1898, in spite of the difficulties caused by the disastrous fire which took

place there shortly before, and the splendid showing made by all parts of the Province in agricultural productions, was indicative of the growth of the Province in this direction, and by means of the prizes offered for District collections of fruit and farm produce, a healthy rivalry has been instituted between the different sections which must result in good to all concerned.

Agricultural Associations in British Columbia.

British Columbia Agricultural and Industrial Association, Victoria:
A. J. Dallain, Victoria, Secretary.

Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society of British Columbia,
New Westminster: Arthur Malins, New Westminster, Secretary.

North and South Saanich Agricultural Society, Saanich: Fred
Turgoose, Turgoose P.O., Secretary.

Cowichan Agricultural Association, Vancouver Island: W. W. R.
Robertson, M.L.A., President; G. H. Hadwen, Duncan P.O.
Secretary-Treasurer.

Nanaimo District Agricultural and Horticultural Society, Nanaimo:
Rowland Malpass, Nanaimo, Secretary.

Wellington District Agricultural Society, Wellington: Geo. Blake,
Wellington, Secretary.

Comox Agricultural and Industrial Association, Comox: John
Mundell, Sandwich P.O., Secretary.

Islands Agricultural and Fruit Growers' Association, Salt Springs
Island: Joel A. Brodwell, Secretary.

Mission City Agricultural and Arts' Association, Mission City: J.
A. Catherwood, Mission City, Secretary.

Delta Agricultural Society, Delta: A. De R. Taylor, Ladner P.O.,
Secretary.

Chilliwack Agricultural Society, Chilliwack: S. Millard, Treasurer;
C. B. Reeves, Chilliwack, Secretary.

District of Surrey Agricultural Society, Surrey: S. H. Shannon, Cloverdale, Secretary.

Richmond Agricultural and Industrial Society, Richmond: D. Rowan, President; A. B. Dixon, Terra Nova, Secretary-Treasurer.

Langley Agricultural Association, Langley: Albert Deans, Langley Prairie, Secretary.

Agricultural and Trades' Association of Okanagan, Mission: F. J. Watson, Kelowna, Secretary-Treasurer.

Kamloops Agricultural Association, Kamloops: W. J. Roper, President; F. J. Deane, Secretary.

Okanagan and Spallumcheen Agricultural Society: C. B. L. Lefrey, Vernon, Secretary.

Inland Agricultural Association: Joseph W. Burr, Ashcroft, Secretary.

British Columbia Horticultural Society and Fruit Growers' Association: T. R. Pearson, New Westminster, Secretary-Treasurer.

British Columbia Fruit Exchange Society, Limited: George R. Brymner, Treasurer; E. Hutcherson, Manager; and Chas E. Robson, Acting Secretary.

Lower Fraser Fruit Union, New Westminster: Arthur Malins, New Westminster, Secretary-Treasurer.

Fraser Valley Fruit Union, Limited: E. J. Abbott, President; J. A. Caterwood, Mission City, Secretary.

Chilliwack Valley Fruit Growing and Shipping Association, Ltd.: G. R. Ashwell, Chilliwack, Treasurer; James Peers, Chilliwack, Secretary.

Maple Ridge Fruit Union: H. Ferguson, President; and J. C. McFarlane, Secretary, Port Haney.

Victoria District Fruit Growers' Association, Victoria: D. D. Dove, Mount Tolmie, Victoria, Secretary-Treasurer.

Vancouver Island Flockmasters' Association: T. A. Wood, Quamichan P.O., Secretary-Treasurer.

Dairymen's Association of British Columbia: H. F. Page, President ;
G. H. Hadwen, Duncan P.O., Secretary-Treasurer.

Cowichan Creamery Association, Limited, Duncan: G. T. Corfield,
President; J. H. Whitome, Secretary-Treasurer.

Delta Creamery Company, Ltd.: H. N. Rich, President; C. F.
Green, Secretary-Treasurer, Ladners P.O.



Exports from British Columbia

To Countries outside of Canada of Products of Agriculture and its Branches,
for three years ending 30th June, 1898.

(The Exports to the other Provinces of the Dominion are not included.)

	Year Ending June 30, 1896.		Year Ending June 30, 1897.		Year Ending June 30, 1898.	
	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.
LIVE STOCK.						
		\$		\$		\$
Horses head	9	580	97	4,395	104	4,673
Horned Cattle..... "	6	250	1	30	.....	.....
Swine..... "	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poultry and other animals "	.....	351	130	260	.....	290
MEATS, ETC.						
Hides, horns and skins (not fur) .....	.....	86,131	86,385	86,385	.....	85,556
Bacon..... lbs.	1,156	167	984	118	1,741	271
Beef..... "	170	15	.....	.....	2,062	148
Hams..... "	1,275	173	1,419	253	1,989	286
Pork..... "	150	7	.....	.....	457	39
Sheep pelts..... No.	49,238	17,618	38,347	12,958	32,005	12,314
Wool..... lbs.	150,770	14,759	166,111	15,561	3,886	224
GRAIN, SEEDS, BREADSTUFFS AND PRODUCTS OF "						
Bran..... cwt.	812	229	.....	.....	6	6
Barley..... bush.	810	456	31	20	.....	.....
Oats..... "	30	13	71	34	769	390
Peas..... "	28	31	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat..... "	62,965	37,900	63,471	23,970	4,380	4,966
Flour..... bbls.	2,520	8,447	19,880	76,548	9,391	52,449
Biscuits and Bread..... cwt.	1	4	157	1,140	24	151
Oatmeal and all other... bbls.	124	790	1	7	3	17
All other seeds..... "	.....	257	.....	.....	.....	375
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.						
Apples (green)..... bbls.	42	189	516	956	135	421
Fruits (canned)..... lbs.	.....	19	4	4	.....	77
Other fruit..... "	.....	42	254	254	.....	208
Potatoes..... bush	1,379	444	211	151	264	56
All other vegetables.....	.....	15	442	442	.....	177
DAIRY PRODUCTS.						
Butter..... lbs.	12,828	3,659	3,172	979	7,732	1,869
Cheese..... "	10,935	1,239	6,845	969	6,532	918
Eggs..... doz.	11	19	29	13	280	39
Hay..... tons	15	77	4	25	130	2,394
Straw..... "	16	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trees and bushes.....	.....	6	45	161	.....	37
Hops..... lbs.	67,391	11,757	15,264	1,924	82,193	11,762
Bones..... cwt.	443	341	98	20	2	1
Tallow..... lbs.	18,235	634	37,920	824	22,146	665
Honey..... "	92	27	22	6	.....	.....
Malt..... bush.	33	82	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other articles.....	.....	4,405	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		191,157		228,407		180,779

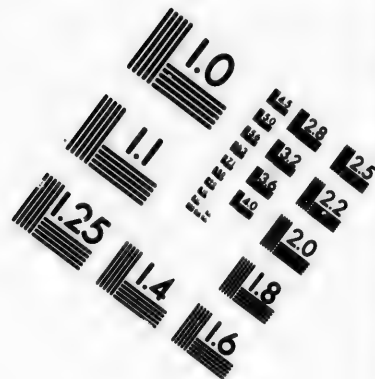
IMPORTS INTO BRITISH COLUMBIA

From other Countries and Provinces of such Products of Agriculture and its Branches as can be Produced in the Province,
for three years ending 30th June, 1898.

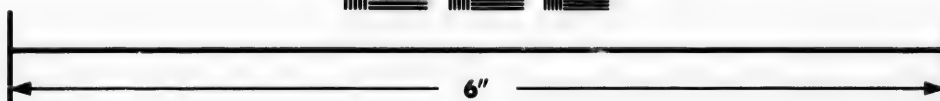
	Year Ending 30th June, 1896.			Year ending 30th June, 1897.			Year ending 30th June, 1898.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
LIVE STOCK.									
Horned cattle other Countries, head	123 \$	2,603 \$	520 60	785	\$ 18,996 \$	3,799 20	1,247	34,156	\$6,831 20
" " Provinces, "	2,099	115,455							
Horses, " Countries, "	1,159	30,032	6,006 40	1,682	36,812	7,362 40	4,031	84,586	16,917 70
" " Provinces, "	186	11,532							
Sheep, " Countries, "	45,771	70,158	14,032 50	47,256	80,485	16,697 00	45,078	37,837	17,567 40
" " Provinces, "	1,500	6,000							
Swine, " Countries, lbs.	211,336	6,313	3,170 07	365,046	11,584	5,475 71	19,762	1,071	296 46
" " Provinces, head	3,697	29,576							
All other, " Countries, "		6,967	1,593 40		13,865	2,773 00		11,557	2,311 16
MEATS, ETC.									
Bacon and ham, other Countries, lbs.	1,304,950	125,232	24,618 00	1821,363	164,425	36,427 30	4,895,334	400,439	97,906 75
Lard, " Countries, "	265,068	19,327	4,623 34	572,360	38,676	11,445 18	843,637	53,665	16,872 74
Bacon, hams, lard	1,368,000	164,160							
Beef (fresh or salt) " Countries, "	130,481	5,766	201 62	8,291	433	165 82	28,386	3,619	567 72
Beef and mutton, " Provinces, "	114,000	9,120							
Mutton, " Countries, "	40,777	1,616	541 94	167,158	5,277	1,846 88	186,640	5,933	1,941 59
" " Provinces, " (Includ'd with beef.)	47,133	2,614	206 66	23,860	1,345	476 20		351	180 54
Pork, " Countries, "	410,000	30,750							
" " Provinces, "		5,391	1,078 20		7,993	1,598 30		11,371	2,274 50
Poultry, " Countries, "	192,000	24,960							
" " Provinces, "	757,323	56,439	15,128 05	437,670	35,176	8,784 87	567,133	44,134	10,773 09
Canned and other, " Countries, "									
Other meats, fresh									
and N.E.S., " " "				293,818	20,854	7,190 96			
Tallow, " " "	8,052	331	59 80	3,950	125	466 40	4,787	177	35 40

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A resolution test chart featuring several groups of horizontal and vertical lines of varying thicknesses. Each group is accompanied by a numerical value indicating its resolution. The values include 1.0, 1.1, 1.25, 1.4, 1.6, 1.8, 2.0, 2.2, 2.5, 2.8, 3.2, 3.6, 4.0, 4.5, 5.0, 5.6, 6.3, 7.1, 8.0, 9.0, 10, 11.2, 12.5, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22.5, 25, 28, 32, 36, 40, 45, 50, 56, 63, 71, 80, 90, 100, 112, 125, 140, 160, 180, 200, 225, 250, 280, 320, 360, 400, 450, 500, 560, 630, 710, 800, 900, 1000, 1120, 1250, 1400, 1600, 1800, 2000, 2250, 2500, 2800, 3200, 3600, 4000, 4500, 5000, 5600, 6300, 7100, 8000, 9000, 10000.



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(716) 872-4503**



IMPORTS INTO BRITISH COLUMBIA—(Continued.)

From other Countries and Provinces of such Products of Agriculture and its Branches as can be Produced in the Province,
for the three years ending 30th June, 1898.

		Year ending 30th June, 1896.				Year ending 30th June, 1897.				Year ending 30th June, 1898.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Duty.		Quantity.	Value.	Duty.		Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	
Cherries,	other Countries, qts.	50,612	\$ 4,781	\$ 9,006	44	73,918	\$ 4,619	\$ 1,478	37	70,123	\$ 4,592	\$ 1,402	46
Cranberries,	" " bush	239	798	190	50	394	1,655	414	25	588	2,166	539	50
Currants,	" " quarts	229	9	4	38	238	639	2,386	59	1,065	59	21	31
Peaches,	" " lbs	249,912	7,534	2,481	32	291,560	9,019	2,915	60	337,238	8,959	3,372	38
Plums,	" " bush	63,750	3,968	978	05	4,084	4,607	1,152	00	39,483	3,970	992	35
Quinces,	" " "	50	71	17	75	99	83	20	75	47	71	17	75
Canned fruits,	" " lbs	331,664	13,726	4,222	32	484,298	17,610	10,897	60	655,24	22,893	14,743	06
" " and													
vegetables,	Provinces, "	2,106,000	71,410	1,002	64	69,462	4,864	2,219	21	104,393	7,410	3,056	35
Jams, jellies, etc.	Countries, "	48,282	3,683	211	50	5,526	723	180	75	5,838	556	139	00
Melons,	" " No.	13,383	834	381	71	1,308	2,376	199	80	1,264	2,672	520	16
Tomatoes,	" " bush	1,109	1,917	5,834	14	88,821	33,875	13,324	72	71,524	30,068	10,728	92
Potatoes,	" " "	39,203	14,362	1,335									
" " "	Provinces, "	3,500	1,335	1,505	25								
Other vegetables, "	Countries, lbs	98,198	4,408	1,505	25		34,361	8,715	92	138,493	79,136	20,185	57
TREES AND BUSHES,													
Apple,	other Countries, No.	2,010	142	60	30	9,016	536	270	48	2,145	94	64	35
Cherry,	" " "	611	43	18	33	3,880	374	116	40	922	59	27	66
Peach,	" " "	234	19	7	02	1,060	66	31	80	237	16	7	11
Pear,	" " "	583	50	17	49	4,321	307	129	63	472	27	14	16
Plum,	" " "	6,383	384	101	79	10,875	540	326	25	3,965	173	118	95
Quince,	" " "	30	5	90		15	3	45					
Other,	" " "	4,751	1,140	227	93								
Not specified	" " "	5,500	1,375										
Oils.													
Lard,	other Countries, gals	1,597	995	142	29	507	257	51	40	555	170	42	50
Neatsfoot,	" " "	59	78	33	00	226	133	27	60	212	130	32	50

Lard, Neatsfoot,	Oils, other Countries, gals " " "	1,597 59	995 78	142 29 33 00	507 226	257 133	51 40 27 60	555 212	170 130	42 50 32 50
Linseed,	" " " "	16,866	7,697	1 408 60	22,263	9,390	1,909 91	50,029	6,564	1,526 95
" " " "	" " " "	202,000	13,241	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DAIRY PRODUCTS.										
Butter,	" " " "	308,809	52,100	11,159 04	369,289	60,122	14,411 58	360,103	71,755	14,150 66
" " " "	" " " "	1,672,000	367,840	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheese,	" " " "	32,878	4,695	987 79	76,640	8,046	2,299 50	25,837	5,456	1,072 58
" " " "	" " " "	400,000	38,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Condensed Milk	" " " "	221,373	21,136	7,224 56	533,103	45,947	19,975 85	615,903	53,366	20,016 07
" " " "	" " " "	16,600	95,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.										
Chicory,	" " " "	16,177	617	535 06	10,370	415	405 83	15,310	574	562 00
" " " "	" " " "									
Cider,	" " " "	1,470	722	124 03	922	280	52 64	1,680	1,104	149 24
Hay,	" " " "	2,556	24,847	5,124 04	3,668	50,594	7,337 64	5,557	60,061	11,114 21
Straw,	" " " "	17	52	10 40	79	289	57 80	41	138	27 60
Hops,	" " " "	19,265	1,745	1,164 24	25,861	2,747	1,539 66	26,553	3,665	1,593 18
Honey,	" " " "	23,349	2,579	760 46	22,425	2,584	672 95	38,138	3,411	1,144 14
Malt,	" " " "	55,227	35,140	8,288 58	63,079	39,906	9,448 58	68,723	49,925	10,308 75
" " " "	" " " "	2,640	1,782	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mustard,	" " " "	15,314	3,896	1,065 00	15,088	4,041	987 76	4,362	368	125 79
Eggs,	" " " "	272,629	34,568	8,322 11	289,953	41,733	8,698 64	237,384	34,139	7,121 53
" " " "	" " " "	588,972	83,845	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oil cake & meal,	" " " "	3,492	3,468	(Free.)	2,280	2,499	(Free.)	2,009	2,750	(Free.)
Pickles,	" " " "	11,803	7,174	2,844 10	23,100	10,914	3,790 29	22,964	14,854	4,857 60
Add to above the following animals imported from other countries for breeding purposes, and therefore entered duty free:										
Horses	 head	4	795	Free.	18	3,605	Free.	15	3,450	Free.
Cattle	 "	13	1,300	"	8	425	"	22	1,440	"
Sheep	 "	4	105	"	1	10	"	.....	.....	"
Fowls	..... "	.....	409	"	.....	185	"	.....	197	"
Swine	 "	10	156	"	2	36	"	1	50	"
		2,362,298	\$232,925 94				\$181,686 81			\$124,460 69

VANCOUVER.

The CITY OF VANCOUVER was incorporated in the year 1886; was ravaged by fire in the month of June, same year; it now has a population of more than 25,000 souls; is the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway; and has more palatial bank buildings than any other place of its size on the Continent of America.

During the year 1898 the amount of capital invested in residences and other buildings, estimated on the most reliable authorities, was \$1,000,000, and at least \$500,000 more represented by buildings in course of construction and to be erected, exclusive of the Canadian Pacific Railway Depot, costing about \$150,000, also \$75,000 which is now being expended by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company on wharf improvements.

VANCOUVER has three hospitals, a Children's Home and Orphanage, Free Library and Reading Rooms, large and substantial Public-school buildings, also commodious Churches of all denominations.

VANCOUVER is headquarters for the mining fishing and lumbering interests.

VANCOUVER has also, one of the best harbours in the world.

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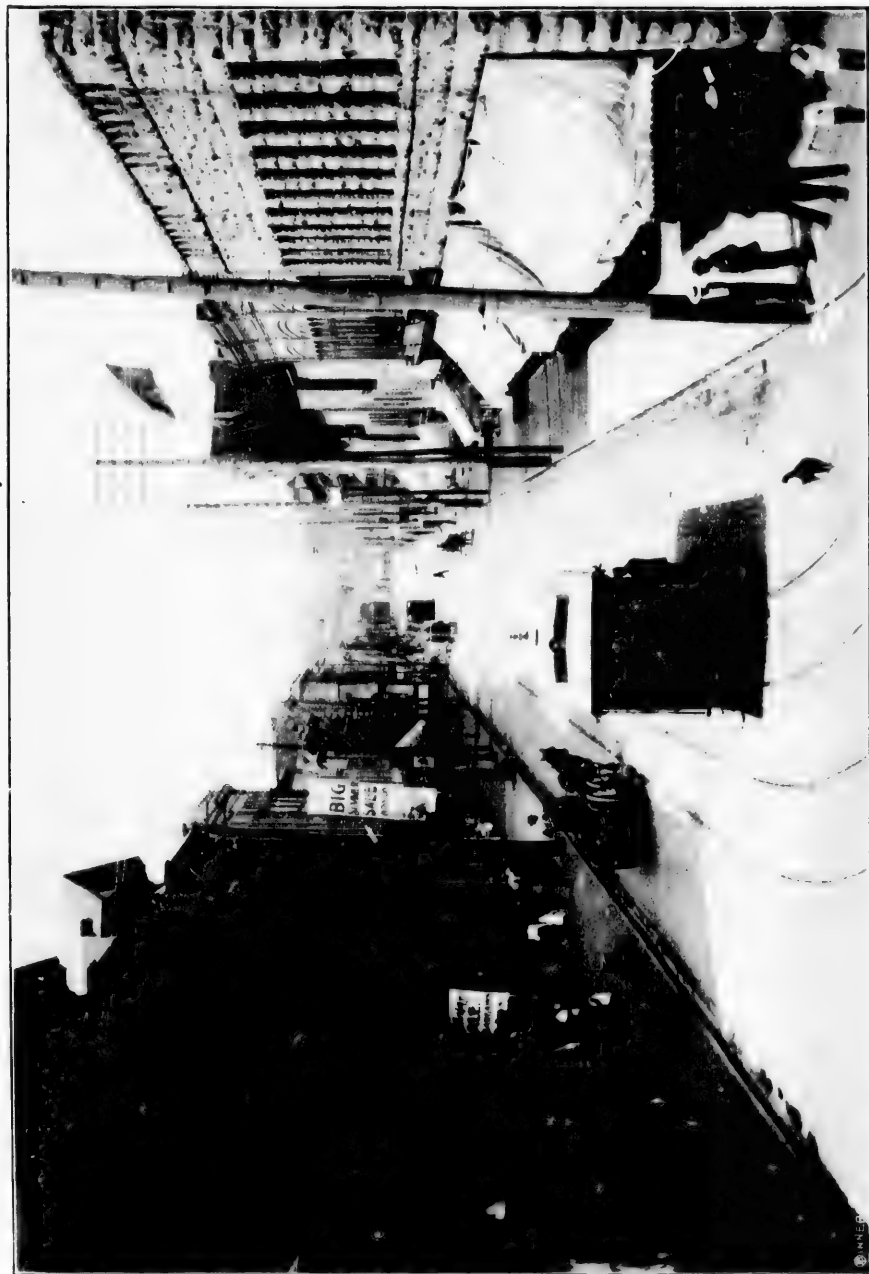
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CORDOVA STREET, VANCOUVER CITY.
(Taken in 1888.)





CORDOVA STREET, VANCOUVER CITY.
(Taken in 1892.)

FROM THE CITY RECORDS.

Comparative Statement Showing Assessment Rate, Tax Collections, Gross Income and Expenditure from Date of Incorporation of City in 1886 to Close of Fiscal Year Ending December 31st, 1898.

YEAR.	Real Property.	Improvements.	Total Assessable Property.	Gross Amount of Taxes Levied.	Amount of Taxes Collected Including Arrears.	Total of Arrears at Close of Each Year.	Gross Income Each Year.	Total Expenditure from Revenue Including City Improvements Interest and Sinking Fund.	Population.
1886	2,456,842	182,235	2,639,077	\$ 32,996 48	\$ 28,309 91	\$ 3,510 82	\$ 16,325 71	\$ 14,708 65	1,000
1887	2,786,509	677,096	3,463,605	43,295 06	34,129 51	4,984 80	47,337 97	41,798 53	5,000
1888	5,275,596	730,027	6,005,623	75,070 28	61,423 01	7,532 82	67,199 23	67,274 82	8,500
1889	8,077,505	1,326,940	9,404,445	117,555 56	90,748 29	13,340 27	98,663 27	97,263 57	10,500
1890	10,477,420	1,501,665	11,979,085	239,581 70	180,309 54	27,799 88	144,561 70	128,746 59	12,000
1891	14,061,311	2,586,401	16,647,712	208,096 40	161,221 64	38,019 01	231,656 54	238,326 58	13,685
1892	16,032,744	2,832,960	18,865,704	377,314 08	256,862 40	87,402 51	214,851 80	258,451 62	15,000
1893	15,513,604	2,787,480	18,301,084	366,021 68	237,883 32	143,521 67	325,298 98	314,413 92	16,000
1894	13,829,721	2,358,830	16,188,554	323,771 18	243,919 02	180,192 03	336,386 14	308,654 84	17,000
1895	13,109,394	2,139,540	15,248,734	304,432 28	238,067 91	204,377 08	318,018 49	294,176 85	17,862
1896	13,000,869	2,220,745	15,221,614	304,432 28	252,067 59	221,090 85	372,901 51	335,686 78	19,000
1897	12,672,649	2,275,870	14,948,519	298,970 38	283,837 10	196,024 83	389,481 11	361,343 91	20,000
1898							436,102 19	427,683 60	25,000

NOTE.—Since 1895 Improvements have been Assessed at 50% of value.
SPECIAL.—Revised Valuations of Real Property was made in 1898.

*Dominion Government Census.

FROM THE CITY RECORDS.

	JAN'y 8th, 1890.	JAN'y 1st, 1899.
Streets graded	50.33 miles	80.59 miles
Streets gravelled	8.35 "	10.95 "
Macadamized with broken rock	—	22.16 "
Paved with bituminous rock	—	1.82 "
Paved with wooden blocks	—	1.03 "
Planked	6.30 "	2.00 "
Sidewalks	—	84.16 "
Water-mains, cast iron	10.14 "	45.00 "
Sewers	7.00 "	23.80 "
Box and surface drains	—	14.32 "
Basement drains	—	1.98 "
Number of houses	1,462	4,200
Hydrants	65	220
Public Fountains	—	4
	1891.	1899.
Population, Dominion Census	13,686	Estimated. 25,000

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF VANCOUVER.

High School	8 rooms	5 occupied
West "	16 "	16 "
Central "	10 "	10 "
East "	16 "	15 "
Mount Pleasant School	16 "	12 "
Fairview School	4 "	4 "
Total	70 "	62 "
Staff of Teacher	62	
Number of Children	2,750	
Value of School Property in the City	\$318,300.00	

Water Works System.....value \$880,000.00

BANKERS' CLEARANCE HOUSE.

Since last year's Report was issued the Vancouver Bankers' Clearing House has been established. Following are the Official Returns to 30th June, 1899:

	BALANCES.	CLEARINGS.
November, 1898	\$556,083	\$2,838,317
December, 1898	623,906	3,058,457
January, 1899	524,020	2,592,984
February, 1899	485,344	2,163,522
March, 1899	472,050	2,574,929
April, 1899	712,489	3,268,455
May, 1899	575,052	2,784,262
June, 1899	656,740	3,768,864
Totals.	<u>\$4,605,684</u>	<u>\$23,049,790</u>

VANCOUVER POST OFFICE.

British Columbia is divided into Two Postal Districts. The supervision of the Mainland is now directed and controlled by the Inspector resident at Vancouver.

A direct Postal Service, once a week from Vancouver, to and from Atlin, has recently been inaugurated.

Official Information for Four Years Ended 30th June, 1898.

YEAR.	Gross Postal Revenue.	Number of Money Orders Issued.	Total Amount of Money Orders Issued.	Total Amount of Money Orders Paid.
1895	\$29,375 55	10,868	\$147,493 60	\$125,791 93
1896	32,653 08	11,023	161,618 62	131,719 74
1897	37,712 03	10,976	147,040 24	143,075 76
1898	51,219 37	12,378	189,088 02	167,183 78
	\$150,960 03	45,245	\$545,230 48	\$567,771 21

Analysis of the Money Order Business of British Columbia for Four Years Ended 30th June, 1898.

YEAR.	Number of Money Orders Issued.	Total Amount of Money Orders Issued.	Total Amount of Money Orders Paid.
1895	63,575	\$ 975,762 99	\$526,256 30
1896	69,292	1,053,339 08	545,925 25
1897	77,991	1,142,973 69	606,239 95
1898	90,674	1,396,604 60	705,468 40
	\$301,532	\$4,568,680 36	\$2,383,889 90

CONSULAR AGENCIES IN CITY.

BELGIUM.

J. M. WHITEHEAD, Vice-Consul.

CHILE.

M. P. MORRIS, Consul-General.

ECUADOR.

JOHN MACQUILLAN, Consul-General.

FRANCE.

BARON DE ST. LAURENT, Consul.

GERMANY.

JOHANN WULFFSOHN, Consul.

JAPAN.

HON. S. SHIMIZU, Japanese Imperial Consul.

NETHERLANDS.

C. GARDINER JOHNSON, Vice-Consul.

NICARAGUA AND HONDURAS.

M. P. MORRIS, Consul.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

J. C. MACLURE, Vice-Consul.

PERU.

R. H. ALEXANDER, Consul.

SPAIN.

CAPT. H. A. MELLON, Vice-Consul.

UNITED STATES.

HON. L. EDWARD DUDLEY, Consul ; F. J. SCHOFIELD, Vice-Consul.

CHURCHES IN THE CITY OF VANCOUVER.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian Church.
St. Andrew's Church.
Mount Pleasant Presbyterian Church.
Fairview Church.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Church of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

St. James' Church.
Christ Church.
St. Michael's Church.
St. Paul's Church.

CONGREGATIONAL.

First Congregational Church.

METHODIST.

Homer St. Methodist Church.
Princess St. Methodist Church.
Mount Pleasant Methodist Church.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist Church.
Jackson Ave. Baptist Church.
Mount Pleasant Baptist Church

LUTHERAN.

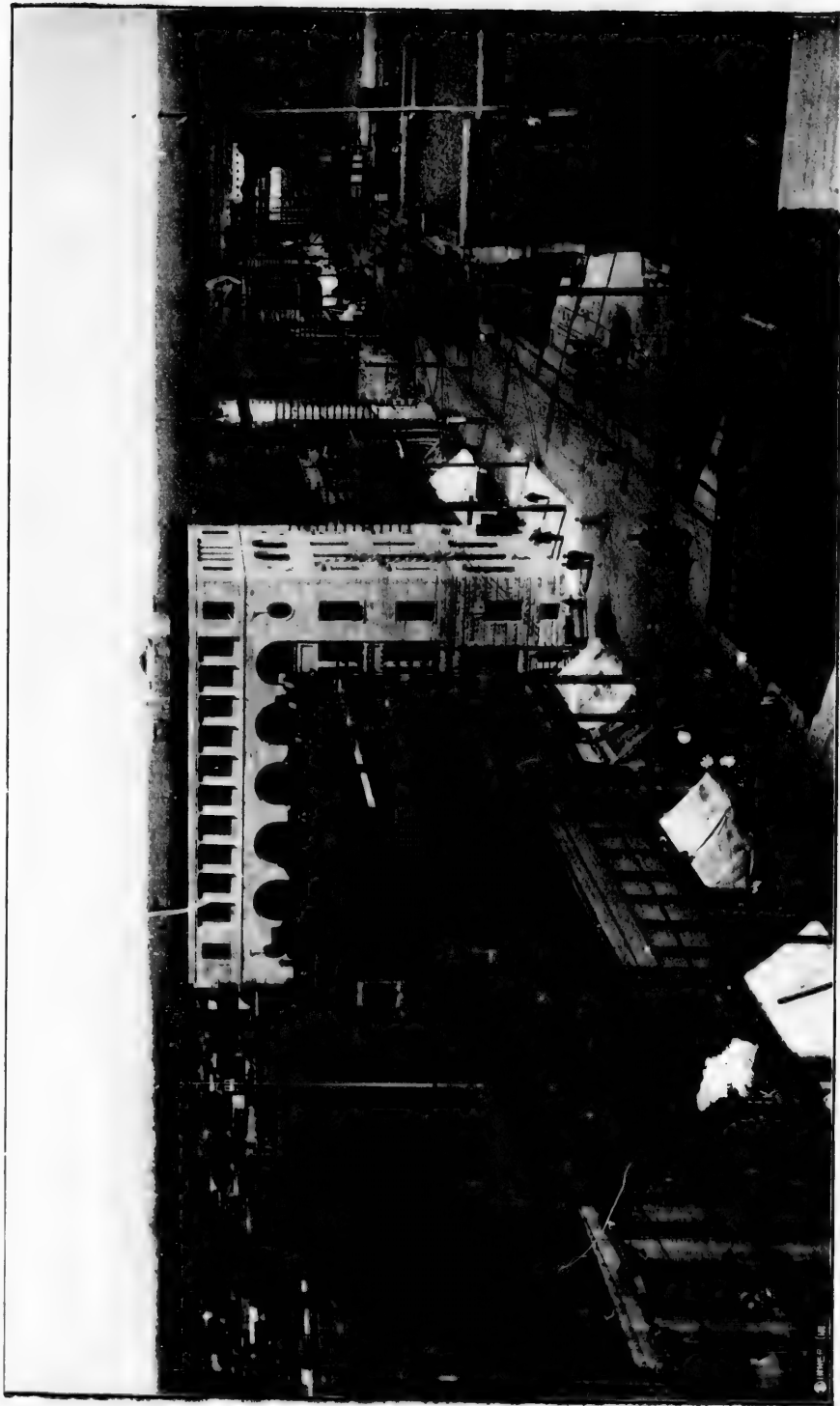
German Lutheran Church.

SALVATION ARMY.



HASTINGS STREET, VANCOUVER CITY.
(Taken in 1888.)

HASTINGS STREET, VANCOUVER CITY.
(Taken in 1888.)



HASTINGS STREET, VANCOUVER CITY.
(Taken in 1889.)



THE MINING INDUSTRY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

*Written for the Vancouver Board of Trade by H. Mortimer Lamb,
Editor of the "B.C. Mining Record."*

I have the honour to submit the following, with abstract of returns, from the report of the Minister of Mines for the year ending November 30th, 1898:

METHOD OF COMPUTING MINE PRODUCTION.

In assembling the output of the lode mines of the Province it has been the custom, from which this year no departure has been made, to consider the output of a mine as being that amount of ore for which the smelter or mill returns have been received during the year, or, rather, for the period between the dates of publication of the Minister of Mines' Annual Reports. Hence for 1898 the production is practically based on the returns from December the 1st, 1897, to the end of November, 1898. This system, moreover, fully accounts for the seeming discrepancies between the returns of our Mines Department and those of the Canadian Geological Survey.

RETURNS FOR THE YEAR.

In the appended lode mine tables the amount of the shipments were obtained from certified returns from the various mines, the values having been calculated on the basis of the average prices of the year on the New York Metal Market, and allowing 95 per cent. of this market price for the silver production, and 90 per cent. for the lead. Treatment, freight and other charges, however, have not been deducted.

TABLE I.

TOTAL PRODUCTION FOR ALL YEARS UP TO AND INCLUDING 1898.

Gold, placer.....	\$59,960,819
Gold, lode.....	6,501,956
Silver.....	9,676,901
Lead.....	4,049,199
Copper.....	1,395,841
Coal and Coke.....	40,306,160
Building stone, bricks, etc.....	1,500,000
Other metals.....	26,500
Total	<u>\$123,417,326</u>

TABLE II.

PRODUCTION FOR EACH YEAR FROM 1890 TO 1898 (INCLUSIVE).

Year.	Amount.
1890.....	\$ 2,608,803
1891.....	3,521,102
1892.....	2,978,530
1893.....	3,588,413
1894.....	4,225,717
1895.....	5,643,042
1896.....	7,507,956
1897.....	10,455,268
1898.....	10,906,861

Table III. gives a statement in detail of the amount and value of the different mineral products for the years 1896, 1897 and 1898. As it has yet been impossible to collect the statistics regarding building stone, lime, bricks, tiles, etc., these are estimated for 1897 and 1898, but not estimated for or included in the output for 1896.

TABLE III.
AMOUNT AND VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTS FOR 1896, 1897 AND 1898.

	Customary Measure	1896.		1897.		1898.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold, placer.....	Ounces.....	27,201	\$ 544,026	25,676	\$ 513,520	32,167	\$ 643,346
" lode.....	".....	62,259	1,244,180	106,141	2,122,820	110,061	2,201,217
Silver.....	".....	3,135,343	2,100,689	5,472,971	3,272,836	4,292,401	2,375,841
Copper.....	Pounds.....	3,818,556	190,926	5,325,180	266,258	7,271,678	874,781
Lead.....	".....	24,199,977	721,384	38,841,135	1,390,517	31,693,559	1,077,581
Coal.....	Tons, 2,240 lbs.....	894,892	2,688,666	882,854	2,648,562	1,135,865	3,407,595
Coke.....	".....	615	3,075	17,832	89,175	35,000	175,000
Other materials.....	".....	.....	15,000	.....	151,600	.....	151,500
			\$7,507,946		\$10,455,268		\$10,906,861

TABLE IV.
PRODUCTION OF METALS BY DISTRICTS AND DIVISIONS.

NAME.	DIVISIONS.			DISTRICTS.		
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.
CARIBOO.....						
Backerville Division.....	\$ 82,900	\$ 65,000	\$ 94,500	\$ 384,050	\$ 325,000	\$ 339,360
Lightning Creek ".....	53,000	25,000	37,000			
Queenselmouth ".....	51,100	35,000	28,000			
Keithley Creek ".....	197,050	200,000	214,860			
CASSIAR.....						
COQUITAN, EAST.....				21,000	37,000	107,300
KOOTENAY, WEST.....				154,427	163,796	133,368
Ainsworth Division.....	345,626	440,545	159,801	4,002,735	6,765,703	6,042,975
Nelson ".....	545,529	789,215	694,880			
Slocan ".....	1,854,011	3,280,686	2,619,852			
Trail Creek ".....	1,243,360	9,067,380	2,470,811			
Other parts.....	14,209	157,977	97,631			
LILLOOET.....						
YALE.....				33,665	39,840	47,814
Osoyoos.....	131,220	142,982	364,112	206,078	226,762	432,512
Similkameen.....	9,000	25,100	7,560			
Yale.....	65,108	58,680	60,840			
OTHER DISTRICTS.....				15,000	9,390	19,437
				\$4,816,955	\$7,567,551	\$7,172,706

Placer Gold.

Table V. continues the yearly production of placer gold to date, as determined by the returns sent in by the banks and express companies of gold transmitted by them to the mints, and from returns sent in by the Gold Commissioners and Mining Recorders. To these yearly amounts one-third was added up to the year 1878, from then to 1895 and for 1898, one-fifth, which proportions are considered to represent, approximately, the amount of gold sold of which there is no record. This placer gold contains from 10 to 25 per cent. silver, but the silver value has not been separated from the totals, as it would be insignificant.

TABLE V.

YIELD OF PLACER GOLD PER YEAR TO DATE.

1858.....	\$ 705,000	1879.....	\$1,290,058
1859.....	1,615,070	1880.....	1,013,827
1860.....	2,228,543	1881.....	1,046,737
1861.....	2,666,118	1882.....	954,085
1862.....	2,656,903	1883.....	794,252
1863.....	3,913,563	1884.....	736,165
1864.....	3,735,850	1885.....	713,738
1865.....	3,491,205	1886.....	903,651
1866.....	2,662,106	1887.....	693,709
1867.....	2,480,868	1888.....	616,731
1868.....	3,372,972	1889.....	588,923
1869.....	1,774,978	1890.....	490,435
1870.....	1,336,956	1891.....	429,811
1871.....	1,799,440	1892.....	399,526
1872.....	1,610,972	1893.....	356,131
1873.....	1,305,749	1894.....	405,516
1874.....	1,844,618	1895.....	481,683
1875.....	2,474,004	1896.....	544,026
1876.....	1,786,648	1897.....	513,520
1877.....	1,608,182	1898.....	643,346
1878.....	1,275,204		
		Total.....	<u>\$59,960,819</u>

TABLE VI

The information as to production in the earlier years is obtained from the 'Mineral Statistics and Mines for 1896,' Geological Survey of Canada.

PRODUCTION OF LODE MINES.

YEAR.	GOLD.		SILVER.		LEAD.		COPPER.		TOTAL VALUES.
	Oz.	Value.	Oz.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	
1887...		\$	17,690	\$ 17,331	204,800	\$ 9,216		\$	\$ 26,547
1888...			79,780	75,000	674,500	29,813			104,813
1889...			53,192	47,873	165,100	6,498			54,371
1890...			70,427	73,948	Nil	Nil			73,948
1891...			4,500	4,000	Nil	Nil			4,000
1892...			77,160	66,935	808,420	33,064			99,999
1893...			227,000	195,000	2,135,023	78,996			297,400
1894...	1,170	23,404	746,379	470,219	5,662,523	169,875	324,080	16,234	781,342
1895...	39,264	785,271	1,496,522	977,229	16,475,464	532,255	952,840	47,642	2,342,397
1896...	62,259	1,244,180	3,135,343	2,100,689	24,199,977	721,384	3,818,556	190,926	4,257,179
1897...	106,141	2,122,820	5,472,971	3,272,836	38,841,135	1,390,517	5,325,180	266,258	7,052,431
1898...	110,061	2,201,217	4,292,401	2,375,841	31,693,559	1,077,581	7,271,678	874,781	6,529,420
1899...	325,147	\$6,501,906	15,673,365	\$9,676,901	120,860,501	\$4,049,199	17,692,934	\$1,395,841	\$21,623,847

THE YEAR'S PROGRESS.

In certain quarters there is an inclination to refer to British Columbia as "the greatest mineral country in the world," and, while in some this language of extravagance is sometimes excusable, no more is surely needed than to point out the evidence of the satisfactory steady growth of our mining industry as afforded by the foregoing statistical tables of mineral production. To do more than this is to court criticism and comparison, and before the latter can be invited several years of development and progress must necessarily elapse. The very nature of our lode mining, the dealing with refractory ores, precludes the idea of a growth so rapid, and a showing so extraordinary as, for instance, that which has characterized mining on the Witwatersrand. But the very fact that the building up of our mineral industry must of necessity be a gradual process, has its compensating features, and it may, perhaps, be indirectly ascribable to this cause, that, taken as a whole, mining in the Province is at present carried on upon legitimate lines, and fraudulent promotions are comparatively few.

Speaking generally the progress of British Columbia mining in 1898 is distinctly encouraging, although at first sight one might be inclined to take a contrary view. Thus the mineral production for 1898 does not compare so favorably with that for 1897, as do that year's returns with those of 1896. We, however, find that the ratio of increase was well maintained in the production of both lode and placer gold, in copper, and in coal and coke, and that only in the case of silver and lead are the returns in a sense disappointing. Referring to the Report of the Minister of Mines it is found that the falling off in the production of silver and lead is attributed to the unusually low price of silver during the latter part of 1897 and the beginning of 1898, together with the uncertainty as to the future price of that metal. When the price of silver advanced in the latter half of the year, it was then too late to begin operations for the season. At many of the principal mines, however, advantage was taken of the opportunity to carry on extensive development work and to block out ore bodies; and when it is considered that from most of the Slocan silver-lead producing mines the product could have been still profitably sold, notwithstanding the depreciation of the price of silver during the period mentioned, the decrease in

shipments must be regarded rather as a sign of the stability and healthy condition of our silver-lead mining industry than otherwise.

GOLD PRODUCTION.

The increase in the Province's gold production from lode mines last year seems to have been largely attributable to the developments in the Nelson and Osoyoos districts, the output for the latter being nearly treble that of the preceding year. The gold values from Rossland show a slight decrease, notwithstanding that the tonnage from this camp was nearly twice as great as during 1897. The apparent discrepancy is, however, accounted for by the fact that the Trail smelter was acquired last year by the Canadian Pacific Railway Cy., and both transportation and treatment charges were thereafter reduced, thus enabling mine owners in this district to send to the smelter ores of much lower grade than was before possible. Although the production of free milling gold is surprisingly small, attention is being gradually drawn to this class of mining, and stamp mills are being erected in several localities. As already noted, however, the yields from the free milling mines of McKinney and Fairview in the Osoyoos division, and those also of Nelson, have materially affected the returns for the year, at the same time they indicate future possibilities in this direction. So far, all the free milling properties have found it necessary to use some form of concentration, for the collection of gold not existing in a free state, which concentrates have usually been sent to the smelters for treatment.

The first working Cyanide plant in British Columbia has been erected, and is situated on Philipps' Arm, 120 miles up the coast from Victoria.

While the output of placer gold has not regained the importance it held 20 years ago, still there is a material increase over last year—and, as a matter of fact, over any of the last ten years—showing that the gold is still unexhausted, though occurring under conditions rendering it only available by large operations. The placer miner has largely given way to the hydraulic plant

All the placer gold districts appear to have contributed to the increased production shown for last year.

THE SILVER-LEAD PRODUCTION.

The chief centres of this industry are the Ainsworth and Slocan divisions of West Kootenay, where the ores occur as argentiferous galena. For the two divisions mentioned, the grade of shipping ores seems to have been maintained, as may be calculated from the statistics, and averaged, on over 32,000 tons of ore, 97 ounces of silver to the ton and 47% lead. The galenas of East Kootenay are not so high grade in silver, the North Star holding its own this year with about 50 ounces of silver and 50% lead. Developments of galena properties in East Kootenay lead to the expectation of shipments next year from some of the more developed properties. Discoveries of galena in quantity have also been made in Windermere division of East Kootenay. The Hall Mines, of Nelson, a silver-copper proposition, carrying about 15 to 20 ounces of silver to the ton and 2 to 2½% copper, have smelted over 45,000 tons of ore of this class this past year.

THE COPPER PRODUCTION.

The copper production of last year was principally confined to the output of the Rossland and Nelson districts, Rossland having produced nearly 75 per cent., and Nelson 25 per cent. of the aggregate yield. But neither the Rossland nor the Nelson mines can rightly be classed as copper properties, the chief value of the ores of the former being in the gold, and of the latter in the silver contents.

A few hundred tons of fair copper ore have been shipped from Van Anda, on Texada Island, and a smaller quantity from mines of Vancouver Island.

There are, however, a large number of promising copper prospects in the Fort Steele and also in the Windermere and Donald divisions of East Kootenay. Vancouver Island has also shown up a few prospects which may soon become producers, notably at Mount Sicker, and certain properties on the west coast. There are also excellent partially developed and undeveloped properties in the Boundary Creek and Similkameen districts.

MINING DEVELOPMENT.

Perhaps at no period in the history of mining in British Columbia have the developments been greater or more important than those which took place last year. The opening up of East Kootenay by the construction of the Crow's Nest Railway, the commencement of work on the Boundary Creek Railway from Robson, and the cheapening of local smelting cost at Rossland, may all be considered as having contributed in a very marked degree to the progress and prosperity of our mining industry. The operations of wealthy British corporations in West Kootenay and Yale, and the recently displayed interest, as evinced by heavy investments of capital in British Columbia mines by Eastern Canadian capitalists and investors, has had the effect of stimulating mining development throughout the Province, and cannot fail to have a most favorable effect on this year's operations.

The placer discoveries at Atlin, while in themselves important, have still greater importance, in drawing public attention to the existence—well known locally—of the great placer gold belt, extending the whole length of the Province from Wild Horse Creek, in East Kootenay, near the United States boundary (which is credited with a total output of some \$20,000,000), in a north-westerly direction along the western slope of the Rockies, through the famous Cariboo and adjoining gold fields, and still further on through Atlin to the Yukon gold fields in the North-west Territories.

The information as to the actual amount of gold recovered in 1898 is somewhat uncertain, but, by collecting data regarding amounts of which actual figures have been obtained, it is estimated that the output was about \$75,000.

Between Atlin and Cariboo there is still a great extent of country which has as yet been little prospected, and which may eventually prove as rich as its neighbors on either side. Meanwhile, as already foreshadowed in last year's Report, there is strong evidence to show that the gold of Atlin is not confined to placer workings. Samples of very rich gold-bearing quartz from prospects that have already been brought down, and upon these prospects some development will be made this coming year.

The value of the gold yield from the Yukon last year is estimated as having been from ten to twelve million dollars, and this year it is expected the production will value not less than twenty million dollars. Much of this gold, both from the Atlin and Yukon fields, should find its way to British Columbia, the government having now established an official assay office in Vancouver.

THE ATLIN GOLD FIELDS.

Atlin Lake, the central feature of the district, has an estimated length of from 70 to 80 miles, and a direction nearly north and south for the greater part of its length, expanding east and west along the flanks of its southern boundary, the granites of the Coast Range. Its width is said to average six miles. North of the lake proper, well within the North-west Territories, a smaller body of water 16 miles long empties into the main body through a river of equal length, flowing through a low, meadow-like country, but little elevated above the present water level, indicating the identity of the two lakes at no very distant period of time. Signs, indeed, are everywhere apparent of a comparatively recent subsidence of the lake and of its isolation from the Bennett-Tagish system, of which it formerly must have formed the integral part.

An area of 1,500 square miles is comprised within that portion of the drainage basin of Lake Atlin extending from the Provincial boundary south to Pike River, and from the eastern shore line of the lake to the height of land separating its waters from those discharging into Lake Teslin.

The gold in the Atlin Lake gravels is more or less uniform in its nature, being essentially a fine "coarse gold," well-worn and flattened, and varying in size from small colours to that of flax and melon seeds. Larger pieces, worth from \$2 to \$35, are, however, frequently found, some more or less worn, attached to pieces of milk-white quartz. Little or no "flour" gold is found in the district.

Depth to bed-rock varies, being from four to ten feet in the creek bottoms and from two to thirty feet and over where prospect holes have been sunk on the higher benches. In the shallower diggings there is pay dirt almost from the grass roots down. "Spotting" is not characteristic of the district, the more or less

uniform distribution of the gold over large areas being a marked feature of the new field.

With appliances of the crudest kind, \$20 per diem to the man has been the average return on the principal creeks, but as high as an ounce an hour has been taken from bed-rock in many authentic instances. No attempt has been anywhere made to reach the creek bed, but facilities for damming and ditching are everywhere pronounced. The constant annual wash from the rich benches adjoining and occasional "slides" of large masses of gravel have, however, undoubtedly enriched the shallow bottom gravels to an appreciable extent, and many claim owners, favorably located, are only awaiting the re-opening of the season to divert the streams. Bars are infrequent in any of the waters of the district.

ROUTES.

But little difficulty was experienced by prospectors in reaching the vicinity of the new district during the past season. Steamers plying between the head of Lake Bennett—the common terminus of the Chilkoot and White Pass trails—and the lower river, make alternate trips during the summer from Bennett to the mouth of the Atlintoo River, a distance of about 120 miles, landing passengers and freight within a mile or two of the western shore of Lake Atlin. The construction of the Bennett branch of the White Pass and Yukon Railway, now rapidly approaching completion, together with contemplated improvements in the navigation of the Atlintoo River, will give direct rail and steamer connection between tide water and Atlin City, thus bringing the new mining centre within a week's travel of lower West Coast ports. Lake navigation lasts throughout the entire mining season, opening during the latter part of May and closing early in November.

With the close of navigation for 1898 steps were taken by the officials of the White Pass Railway to open up a winter overland trail from Log Cabin to Atlin City, preference being given to an existing trail locally known as the "Fantail Cut-Off." This route follows the valley of Otter Lake, and is practically level for the greater part of its length, rising slightly during the first 20 miles of its course. Stopping places have been provided at convenient

intervals where board and lodging can be obtained at moderate prices. For the information of those travelling this trail, the following has been published by the authorities at Atlin as a matter of expediency: "Coming this way from Log Cabin the first stopping place is a hotel tent, 12 miles. Next is the Tepee—20 miles. Four miles farther is Otter Lake; at its foot—31 miles from Log Cabin—is another stopping place. From there it is three miles to the Ferry house on Taku Arm. From the Ferry house it is four miles or more to the Golden Gate, and 12 miles farther to Taku City."

A second winter route is known as the "Too-Chi Trail." The elevation of Log Cabin above sea level is 2,750 feet, that of Too Chi Lake 2,320, the intervening distance of nine miles being a gradual fall. The lake is 22 miles long. From the foot of Too-Chi Lake to Taku Arm the distance is four miles, and the difference in elevation is 190 feet. From this station the trail runs for 34 miles over the frozen surface of Taku Arm as far as Taku City, thence over the two-mile portage, and across Lake Atlin to the common destination. The difference in elevation between the two lake systems being but 70 feet, this forms the only rise in a distance of 51 miles. The total distance from Log Cabin to Atlin City by the Too-Chi trail is given at 85½ miles, as against 65 or 70 by the earlier route. In addition to the above-mentioned routes by way of Dyea and Skagway, a third trail is now being opened up from the town of Juneau, entering the district from the south by way of the Taku, Silver Salmon and Pike rivers. From the head of tide-water on Taku Inlet—33 miles by steamer from Juneau—the trail follows the bed of the Taku River to its junction with the Kateena or Silver Salmon, a distance of 50 miles. From the mouth of the Kateena to its source, thence across a narrow divide to Pike Lake and down Pike River to its mouth, is a further estimated distance of 40 miles. The latter stream, as already stated, empties into Atlin Lake some 25 miles south of Atlin City, giving a total mileage by this route of approximately 115 miles from tide-water.

Mr. W. J. Rant, Gold Commissioner at Lake Bennett, reports the mining receipts for this district for the season to October 31st, 1898, as follows:—

From Free Miners' Certificates issued....	\$8,020 00
" General Mining Receipts.....	3,289 50
Total.....	\$11,309 50

Gold has been discovered on the Dalton trail, and discoveries have been reported about twelve miles east of the Meade Glacier, in this Province, but to what extent is not known.

CARIBOO DISTRICT.

The Gold Commissioner from this district, in his report, states that every indication encourages the view that Cariboo is on the eve of a prosperous time that has not been equalled for many years. Many properties have been acquired by strong companies, and there is good reason to anticipate greatly increased activity in the near future.

RIVER DREDGING.

Much attention is being directed to this class of mining. So far enterprise in this direction has been almost entirely of an experimental character. However, some 275 miles on the Fraser, Quesnelle, Cottonwood and Willow Rivers; and on the Cariboo, Jack of Clubs and Eight Mile Lakes, are now held under dredging leases. There is probably as much more ground available for dredging purposes, and should the work now being prosecuted in this line demonstrate that the gravels of our rivers and lakes can be handled advantageously and cheaply, it will certainly open up an immense field. Several new dredging companies have recently been formed, giving further assurance that the at least partial failure of the attempts so far made are no deterrent to further efforts. It is estimated that of the men engaged in mining in this district, 350 are whites, and 400 Chinese and Japanese.

The following is a summary of mining transactions of the Cariboo district for the year ending November 30th, 1898:

No. of individual Free Miners' Certificates issued.	1373
" Company Miners' Certificates issued.....	9
" Creek leases issued.....	28
" Hydraulic "	58
" Dredging "	52
	138

No. of Placer claims recorded	117}	264
" Mineral "	147}	
" Water Records for mining purposes		22
" Certificates of work issued on mineral claims.		23
" Applications for leases not yet issued		43

QUESNELLE DIVISION.

A good supply of water for the greater part of the season enabled hydraulic mining to be carried on to good advantage in this section of the district.

OMINECA.

The greatest drawback to this district is the great expense of obtaining supplies, freights being 15 cents per pound from Ascroft, a distance of about 620 miles.

There have been no creeks discovered this past season which would warrant men going in there to work them by pick, shovel and sluice boxes, yet there have been found large areas of gravel which carry gold in quantities that will pay very well when worked by hydraulics, and the following list of applications for leases will show that the men who have been in that district this past season have faith in the future of the Omineca district:

Manson Creek	25 applications.
Germansen "	32 "
Lost "	10 "
Quartz "	2 "
Meslinca River	15 "
Oslinca "	14 "
Omineca "	18 "
Vital Creek	3 "
Total	119 "

Following is a statement of receipts for the past season:

Free Miners' Certificates	\$ 540 00
Revenue Tax	186 00
Mining Receipts	2,200 00
	\$2,926 00

EAST KOOTENAY—FORT STEELE DIVISION.

This division comprises the drainage area of the Kootenay River and its tributaries south of Findlay Creek, and occupies the extreme south-eastern portion of the Province. On the east it is bounded along the watershed of the Rockies by the North-west Territory of Alberta; on the south by the United States boundary line; to the west by West Kootenay, and northward by the height of land forming the watershed of the streams flowing into the Kootenay River, south of Findlay Creek. Approximately 80 miles in width and the same in length, it has a total area of between 6,000 and 7,000 square miles. The mineral development of the district can scarcely be said to have reached the mining stage, with the exception of the Coal Creek Collieries and the North Star and St. Eugene mines, yet it is gradually passing from the prospecting to the development stage. For some years past prospecting has been successfully carried on, and a large number of promising prospects have been recorded, more particularly in the St. Mary's River and Wild Horse districts. Some serious development work has been done on the more important of these claims, but the holders of the majority of them have been content—perhaps from necessity—to limit improvement to the amount of work prescribed by law for annual assessment work. Now, however that the Crow's Nest Railway is completed, much more serious work will undoubtedly be commenced, and it will not be long before the result of the development now taking place will be learnt.

The following are the official returns from the Fort Steele Division for the past year :

Free Miners' Certificates issued.....	795
" substituted.....	4
Mineral Claims Recorded.....	669
" " partnership.....	4
Placer Claims recorded.....	13
" " partnership.....	9
Certificates of Work issued.....	741
Certificates of Improvement issued.....	27
Mining Leases issued.....	15
" in force.....	20
Entries in Records of Conveyances.....	361
" Record books.....	776
" Records of Water Grants.....	16

Entries in Records of Abandonments.....	8
Number of Affidavits filed	1,237
" other documents filed	213
Mining receipts	\$7,074 85

These include \$1,420.00 for Mining Leases and \$134.75 for Water Rights.

WINDERMERE DIVISION.

The Windermere Division comprises that portion of North-east Kootenay which is drained by the Upper Columbia River and its tributaries as far as and including Horse Thief Creek on the west, and Aylmer Creek on the east. It also includes the watershed of the Upper Kootenay River down to and including Findlay River and Mud Creeks, its eastern boundary being the summit of the main range of the Rockies, its western the summit of the Selkirks. Prospecting in the Division has almost exclusively been confined to the Selkirk Range, west of the Columbia, and it has to be noted that the past summer has seen an influx of a large number of experienced prospectors from both the north and the south. In the latter part of the season a large number of promising prospects were recorded as a result of this movement, chiefly in the vicinity of Boulder and Horse Thief Creeks, and the coming season will see these properties developed. Last season's success will cause a still greater number of experienced men to try their fortunes in this part of the Kootenays, which until now has not received its proportionate share of attention. The few claims which have been developed to any extent have so far continued promising, although in no single instance has work been done on any property which would warrant its being called more than a prospect. During the summer months, when navigation is possible on the Columbia River, a line of steamers make two round trips weekly between Golden (on the Canadian Pacific Railway) and Windermere. On the Spillimachene and Jubilee Mountains, at the junction of the Columbia River, on Vermont Creek, on Copper Creek, and in the Cariboo Basin, a large number of claims have been recorded, but little work has yet been done in these localities.

The office statistics for this Division are given below:

Free Miners' Certificates issued.....	71
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Mineral Claims recorded.....	293
Records of Assessment Work.....	62
Bills of Sale, etc.....	84

DONALD DIVISION.

From Donald the trail leaves for the Northern country, down the Columbia to the Big Bend and up Canoe River to Tete Jaune Cache; the trail is completed to within 45 miles of the Cache, but as the balance is fairly open country, not much trouble is encountered in getting through to the Fraser. Several prospectors are working in this vicinity, and from all reports this section of the country is destined to prove valuable as a placer ground.

Some very promising prospects, showing galena and copper ore, were located near Donald last year, but as yet not sufficient work has been done to determine their actual value.

Following are the official statistics for this division :

Free Miners' Certificates issued.....	36
Mineral Claims recorded.....	22
Placer Claims ".....	1
Mineral Claim transfers.....	10
Placer Claim ".....	1
Records of Assessment Work, mineral.....	24

GOLDEN DIVISION.

Very little actual mine development work was carried on in the Golden Division last season, the chief operations, however, being carried on in the Bugaboo district.

The office statistics for this division are given below :

Free Miners' Certificates issued.....	205
" " " to companies @ \$50..	2
" " " " " @ \$100	3
Records of Assessment Work recorded.....	113
Payments instead of Work.....	5

SUMMARY OF OFFICE STATISTICS FROM NORTH-EAST
KOOTENAY FOR 1898.

Free Miners' Certificates issued.....	310
" " to companies @ \$50.	2
" " " " @ \$100	5

Mineral Claims recorded.....	416
Placer Claims recorded.....	1
Records of Assessment Work.....	199
Payments in Lieu of Work.....	5
Claims Crown-granted.....	6

WEST KOOTENAY DISTRICT—(REVELSTOKE DIVISION).

The chief mining centres in this Division are at Smith Creek, McCulloch Creek, Camp Creek, French Creek, Keystone Mountain, and Laforme Creek. On Smith Creek, situated on the west side of the Columbia River, four placer leases are held. "Colours" of gold can be found anywhere on the surface, but so far the great depth to bed-rock has proved the great obstacle to profitable mining. From McCulloch Creek a great deal of gold has been recovered, but capital is required to work the claims successfully. On Camp Creek and French Creek active placer and hydraulic operations are in progress, and the future promises well. The first location on Keystone Mountain was made in 1895, but the camp has been retarded owing to the lack of adequate transportation facilities. On the principal claims the work aggregates 300 feet of tunnelling. The character of the ore is arsenical iron, carrying gold, copper, galena and copper pyrites. On Laforme Creek, which flows into the Columbia River about 20 miles from Revelstoke, a number of claims have been located, the ores being galena, copper and iron sulphides. This latter ore is much like that of Rossland in appearance and carries gold values. The galena runs about 50 ounces in silver, 70 to 80% lead. This is a very desirable locality on account of the facilities for transportation. A majority of the mineral claims on this creek are situated on the north slope of the North Fork, and are reached by 27 miles of pack trail, 20 miles on the Big Bend main trail, and 7 miles up Laforme Creek.

The revenue derived from the Revelstoke Mining Division from January 2nd to November 30th, 1898 was:

Free Miners' Certificates.....	\$3,049 00
Mining Receipts General.....	3,742 70
	\$6,791 70

LARDEAU DIVISION.

Lardeau Mining Division takes in the east and west of Arrow Lake from Arrowhead down to within a few miles of Nakusp, and up the east arm of the lake to Thomson's Landing, taking Fish Creek, and the tributaries of Pool Creek, Lexington Creek, Boyd Creek and Kellie to the south-east, and McDougall, McRae, Sable and Menhenick Creeks to the north-west. There are some promising locations on Pingston Creek, upon which a good deal of work has been done, while on Boyd Creek the mineral indications are most encouraging. Large bodies of ore, which have been partially developed, have been found in the vicinity of Lexington Creek, and the prospects on Pool and Mohawk Creeks also promise well. In this latter locality the ore is a gentiferous galena, carrying gray copper and a percentage of zinc.

The following business was transacted at the Lardeau Office in 1897-98:

Claims Recorded.....	407
Free Miners' Certificates issued	123
Certificates of Work issued.....	79
Transfers	133

There were 552 claims recorded at this office from 31st May, 1897, to 31st October, 1898.

TROUT LAKE DIVISION.

Lack of transportation facilities has been a serious drawback in this district which is certainly exceedingly rich in minerals. There is, however, reason to believe that within another year at least a railway will have been built from Arrowhead to Trout Lake.

The Mining Recorder's returns for last year are as follows:—

Mineral Claims recorded.....	570
Placer claims recorded.....	1
Leases applied for.....	1
Leases held.....	2
Certificates of Work recorded.....	440
Bills of Sale, Agreements, etc.....	227
Revenue collected from the sale of Free Miners' Certificates.....	\$1,460 00
Revenue Collected from Mining Receipts issued.....	3,777 10

SLOCAN AND SLOCAN CITY DIVISION.

The Gold Commissioner for these Divisions makes the following concise returns for 1898 :
SLOCAN DIVISION.

Name of Mine.	Number of men employed.	Tons of ore reported as shipped in 1898.	Ore, Development, &c.
Payre	130	14,000	Galena and carbonate ore.
Slocan Star	110	2,862	Good ore at 900 ft. depth ; has a mill and tramway ; has done 2,500 feet tunnelling, 1,500 feet upraises and winzes. Ore, galena and concentrates.
Ruth	45	3,250	Ore, galena and carbonates. Has done 3,200 feet of tunnelling, 2,000 feet upraises and winzes. It is contemplated to put in mill and tramway.
Noble 5 Group	35	.....	Is supplied with a fine mill and tramway, and is doing steady development work preparatory to shipping.
Last Chance	45	1,700	Ore, galena and carbonates. Is developing large ore bodies ; an aerial tramway is about completed.
Sovereign	10	160	1,000 feet of tunnelling.
Ajax	14	.....	Galena and zinc ore. 1,500 feet of tunnelling.
Recc	28	480	Rich galena and carbonates. 1,500 feet of tunnelling and 500 ft. of raises, etc. A tramway and mill site have been surveyed.
R. E. Lee	8	.....	Has run 740 feet of tunnel, which is expected to cut the lead soon, gaining a depth of 1,600 feet.
Goodenough	6	.....	600 feet of tunnelling.
Blue Bird	8	60	Ore, galena. 600 feet of tunnelling.
Trade Dollar	6	.....	Ore, galena. 100 feet of tunnelling.
Queen Bess Co.	65	1,700	Ore, galena and carbonates. Has done 5,000 feet of tunnelling, raises, etc , also built extensive buildings during the year.
Idaho Mines	45	4,000	Ore, galena. Paying dividends.

SLOCAN DIVISION—Continued.

Name of Mine.	Number of men employed.	Tons of ore reported as shipped in 1898.	Ore, Development, &c.
Ivanhoe.....	.....	.....	Has been doing development work for 18 months; has large amount milling ore blocked out; contemplates erection of a mill in spring—difficulty of approach has been obstacle.
Treasury Vault.....	25	20	Ore, galena and carbonates.
Miller Creek Co.....	6	40	Ore, galena and zinc.
Dardanelles.....	14	75	Ore, galena; has 2 ft. of ore at a depth of 500 ft.
Rambler.....	25	580	Ore, galena.
Antoine.....	30	350	Ore, clean galena.
Washington } Slocan Boy }	12	.....	Just commenced work under new management.
Great Western.....	6	.....	Ore, concentrating. 300 ft. of tunnelling.
Madison Group.....	4	20	A "dry ore," some of very high grade. 175 ft. of tunnelling.
Minnehaha.....	7	.....	300 ft. of tunnelling.
Red Fox.....	.....	.....	Closed for winter, owing to difficulty of working.
Wakefield.....	45	.....	Ore, galena and carbonates. 2,000 ft. of tunnelling done this year; developing all summer, preparatory to shipping over rawhide trail to wagon road.
Comstock.....	60	.....	600 feet of raises, 700 feet of tunnelling; developing all summer; now constructing concentrator on Finnell Creek.
Vancouver.....	35	300	Developing all summer a large body of rich galena ore.
Galena Mines.....	12	.....	Developing all summer; has a large body of concentrating ore; well equipped with modern hoisting plant.
Bartlett Group.....	.....	.....	175 feet of tunnelling. No shipments, owing to difficulty of access.
Condor Group.....	8	.....	300 ft. of tunnelling.
Essex.....	5	.....	Engaged in development.
Edinburgh.....	27	420	Ore, galena. 2 cross-cut tunnels to cut vein, and a 75-ft. shaft sunk in ore.
Bosun.....	15	40	First assessment work on this property was done last May.
California.....	11	.....	230 ft. of tunnelling this summer; shut down for winter.
Marion.....	.....	.....	.....

Dosun..... 21
 California..... 15
 Marion..... 11

Ore, galena. 2 cross-cut tunnels to cut vein, and a 1/2-in. shaft sunk to cut
 First assessment work on this property was done last May.
 230 ft. of tunnelling this summer; shut down for winter.

SLOCAN CITY DIVISION.

Name of Mine.	Number of men employed.	Tons of ore reported as shipped in 1898.	Ore, Development, &c.
Enterprise .....	.....	.....	Ore, galena, high in zinc. Developing only; 450 feet of raises and 290 feet of tunnelling; large amount of ore blocked out.
Evening Star.....	13	.....	Developing, with promising results. A steam hoist has been erected.
Golden Wedge.....	30	.....	Developing.
Springer Creek.....	.....	.....	The ore is mostly "dry silicious." 5 carloads have been shipped.
Other Claims.....	.....	.....	About 8 other claims on Lemon Creek are being developed, but have not shipped.

The office statistics for the Slocan Division are as follows :—

Number of Locations recorded.....	498
" Certificates of Work issued and recorded.....	807
" Certificates of Improvements issued and recorded.....	112
" Free Miners' Certificates issued.....	560
" Water Rights granted.....	10
Cash received in lieu of work done.....	\$1,600

The official statistics for the Slocan City Division are as follows :

Number of Locations recorded.....	356
" Certificates of Work issued and recorded.....	596
" Certificates of Improvements issued and recorded.....	7
" Free Miner's Certificates issued.....	340

The mines in the Slocan City Division were prematurely "boomed" some two years ago, and the excitement that followed gave place to a re-action in 1898, and but little capital was employed in development, and the original prospectors or owners have been working in a limited way, with the result, that as far as it goes the work done encourages confidence in the permanency and values of the ore bodies.

AINSWORTH DIVISION.

This Division joins that of Goat River on the south, and extends in a northerly direction on either side of Kootenay Lake for a length of about 100 miles, having a width of 25 miles and a superficial area of 2,500 square miles. The major part of the territory is very mountainous and heavily mineralized. At Hot Springs camp the bulk of the claims are very old locations, dating back as far as 1883, and have been worked with more or less success since its inception, but the camp is now passing through a transition period from the slow, old-fashioned method of hand-drilling, manual windlass work, and mule packing, to compressed air drills, concentrators, steam hoists and elevated rope tramways. There are in the camp two concentrators, one worked by steam and the other by water power. In the Blue Bells camp—the first

mining camp established in West Kootenay—a concentrator and smelter were erected at Pilot Bay for the treatment of the ore, the matte being sent to the United States; but owing to the cost of fuel and the low grade of the ores, and the then difficulty of obtaining fluxes, the business was not successful and the concern was closed down pending the completion of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, when cheap and plentiful fuel would enable them to work at a profit. Dry ores, lime rock, and iron ore are now to be had through the Duncan River Camp, Whitewater Basin, and on the east and west side of Kootenay Lake within easy reach of the waterway. The ore at the camp is high in lead but very low in silver. No work is, however, now being done.

There are a very large number of claims in Whitewater Basin, about three miles from Whitewater Station on the Kaslo and Slocan Railway, but all, or nearly all, are owned by the prospecting class, who cannot afford to develop; but it is satisfactory to know that nearly all of them were last year represented by the annual assessment work and duly recorded.

At Kaslo the sampling works, operated by steam power and having a daily capacity of 100 tons, are kept fully employed. Here ores are sampled, sacked, and dispatched to any smelter the owners may desire, or are purchased outright by the works.

Operations last year in the Ainsworth Division were chiefly confined to the development of the mines, and shipments were relatively limited. The following are the official returns for the Division:

No. of Mineral Claims, locations recorded....	939
Certificates of Work issued and recorded....	1,346
Payments of \$100 in lieu of assessment work..	13
Bills of Sale, Bonds, etc., recorded.....	377
Free Miners' Certificates issued.....	1,053
Mining Receipts issued.....	2,632
No. of notices sent out on mineral tax, assessed taxes, and Crown-granted claims.....	2,260
Certificates of Improvements recorded	54

NELSON DIVISION.

No section of the country, perhaps, has shown for the past year a more positive evidence of progress than the Nelson Division. With McKinney and Fairview the Nelson camp boasts of several exceedingly promising free-milling quartz reefs, which are being opened up and developed with the most satisfactory results, under company auspices. During the year a good deal of machinery, including a stamp mill, was installed in this camp. Arrangements have been made for the treatment at the Hall mines smelter of the local silver-lead ores, in addition to ores carrying well in copper.

The price paid per pound for fine copper contained, has been about 6 to 6½ cents less than New York market price; for silver, 95% of such market price, and \$19.25 per oz. for gold, from which total is deducted a smelting charge of from \$7 to \$8 per ton of ore. The smelter treated some 800 tons of lead ore last spring. The price paid for these ores has varied with the character of the ore, the treatment charge being from \$10 to \$16 per ton, with a price of \$19.25 per ounce for gold, 95% of New York price for silver, and for lead 90% of such price, less duty, 1½ cents per pound. Under the conditions existing last Fall, the smelter could not compete with American smelters on ores carrying over 40% lead, for the reason, that above the percentage, the additional duty on pig-lead offsets any advantage gained in freights.

The capacity of the big furnace is fairly well demonstrated by the following figures:

During the week ending 18th of February, 1898, the tonnage smelted per day was as follows for seven days:—277, 288, 297, 301, 310, 312, 246—a total during the week of 2,030 65 tons, made up as follows:—

Silver King ore.....	1,677.83 tons.
Custom ore, etc.....	170.22 "
Limestone.....	182.60 "
	2,030.65 "

In two days, the 16th and 17th, 622 tons were smelted, made up as follows:—

Silver King ore.....	513.94 tons.
Custom ore.....	52.08 "
Limestone	55.98 "

It is probably of interest to learn that from a test made of coke from the Crow's Nest Pass ovens, it was found that 135 pounds of this coke will, apparently, go as far as 150 pounds of that from the Coast ovens. A sample of this carload carried 8% ash. The coke is well made, and promises to aid very materially the smelting industries of this part of the Province.

In the Ymir camp a very large amount of British capital was invested last year, and two or three of the larger mines are being developed on a quite extensive scale. Some of these properties have already reached the producing stage.

The following are the official returns from the Nelson Division :

Bills of Sale.....	909
Free Miners' Certificates.....	2,175
Locations, Mineral Claims.....	1,483
Assessments (including 9 under sec. 25 of Mineral Act).....	1,549
Certificates of Improvements.....	59
Locations of Placer Claims.....	62

The following are the official returns from the Arrow Lake Division :

Number of Claims recorded.....	250
" Certificates of Work.....	184
" " Improvements.....	6
" Bills of Sale, etc.....	171
" Abandonments.....	3
" Placer Leases.....	4
" Placer Transfers.....	8
" Crown Grants.....	4
Free Miner's Certificates.....	230
Payments of \$100 in lieu of Assessment Work..	5

The following are the official returns from the Goat River Division :

Number of Claims recorded	233
" Assessments	136
" Bills of Sale	69
Free Miners' Certificates.....	141

TRAIL CREEK DIVISION.

This section of the Province seems to have entered on a career of great progress, and the growth of the mining industry in this Division is especially worthy of note. The statistics of ore production for the year show that about 116,367 gross tons of ore have been shipped from Rossland mines, an increase of 40,000 tons over the output for 1897 (72,000 gross tons).

The gross value of the 1898 output is, approximately, \$2,210,000, showing a very gratifying increase during the year, and denoting the sure and steady progress of ore production from the Rossland mines.

The official statistics of the Trail Creek Division to December 24th, 1898, are as follows:—

Number of Claims recorded (Mineral.....	1,017
" " " (Placer).....	28
Certificates of Work.....	1,110
Money paid in lieu of work.....	16
Certificates of Improvements.....	130
Money in lieu of Certificate of Improvements..	2
Bills of Sale, Transfers, etc.....	660
Abandonments.....	66
Miscellaneous Records.....	21
Records of Water (granted by Nelson office)..	25
Water Grants (this office).....	3
Free Miners' Certificates.....	2,890
Substituted Certificates.....	22
Free Miner's Certificates (companies).....	127

GRAND FORKS DIVISION.

The mineral indications in many portions of this Division are most encouraging, and many properties upon which development work has been prosecuted to any considerable extent give excellent promise of taking rank as producing mines in the near future. Many of these have been, meanwhile, equipped with machinery, and operations are generally being carried on much more extensively than heretofore. A smelter, it is stated, is to be erected this year in the Division. One or two new camps were established last season on the Forks of the North Fork of Kettle River, and in the Christina Lake district.

The official statistics of this Division from December 1st, 1897, to November 30th, 1898, are as follows:—

No. of Free Miners' Certificates.....	561
Location Records.....	860
Certificates of Work.....	791
Certificates of Improvements.....	17
Conveyances and Agreements.....	466
Permissions to Re-locate.....	4
Abandonments.....	75
Filings.....	352
Revenue from Free Miner's Certificates.....	\$3,687 00
Mining Receipts (general).....	6,196 10
Total.....	\$9,883 10

KETTLE RIVER DIVISION

The Kettle River Mining Division, which includes the district known as Boundary Creek, is certainly one of the most promising mining sections of the Province. The ore bodies, though generally low grade in values, are remarkable for their size, and last year's developments, in many cases at least, demonstrated the continuity and permanency of the deposits to depths of 100 feet and over. The Boundary Creek camp was established about the same time as that of Rossland, but the inaccessibility of the district, the lack of adequate transportation facilities, which prevented the profitable marketing of the ores, until last year practically excluded capital from exploiting the territory. Many of the larger showings were, however, acquired chiefly by American syndicates so long ago as five years back, but work, if carried on at all, was performed in a very desultory fashion, and merely sufficient to prove the properties up to a certain stage. The commencement last year of actual construction work on the Columbia and Western Railway at once changed the whole aspect of affairs, and, at enormous expense, heavy machinery was brought in on wagons over 60 miles of mountainous road from the railway termini, and installed at the majority of the more developed properties. Thus equipped operations were much more actively carried on, with the result that upon the completion of the railway several of the mines will be in a position to send their product to the smelter. The ores of the district may be conveniently divided into: (1) copper ores, (2)

heavy sulphide ores, (3) concentrating quartz ores, (4) free milling ores, (5) high grade shipping ores. Pyrotite is, however, the characteristic ore of the camp, and the values of the larger deposits rarely exceed from 4 to 8 per cent. in copper, and from 5 to 10 dwts. in gold. With this district a very considerable trade should spring up with the Coast cities. The population of one town alone has more than quadrupled in the past twelve months. In the older camps most of the ground is located, but a new field is being opened up on the Kettle River, north of the mouth of Rock Creek. The ore-bodies in this locality, especially around Deer Creek, Canyon Creek and Cedar Creek, are reported to be very large, but as yet scarcely prospected. In some cases, a few feet in depth has been sunk, and that with good results, but this district may well be termed undeveloped. The surface values so far obtained are also reported to compare very favourably with the surface assays first obtained on Boundary Creek, consequently this locality may, in a short time, be equally as important as Boundary Creek.

The official statistics to November 30th, 1898, are :

Number of Free Miners' Certificates.....	653
" Location Records	563
" Certificates of Work.....	528
" Certificates of Improvement.....	40
" Conveyances and Agreements.....	361
" Abandonments	55
" Permissions to Re-locate.....	3
" Water Grants	5
Revenue from Free Miner's Certificates for 11 months..	\$4,522 10
Mining Receipts (general).....	3,826 00
Total.....	\$8,348 10

SIMILKAMEEN DIVISION.

No official record has been kept of the gold obtained from this Division since its first occupation, but it must foot up to a large amount. In addition to gold, platinum is found in all the placers in this section of the country in sufficient quantities to render it of commercial value. In 1886 it sold in Granite City for 50 cents per ounce, and as its value became known gradually increased in price to \$4 per ounce. It is associated with iron, and contains a certain

amount of iridium and osmium. For a number of years it was thrown aside as being worthless, and by this means many thousands of ounces have been lost. This Division has produced some of the largest nuggets found in the Province. In 1886 two pieces were taken from Bear Creek worth \$400 and \$415 respectively. The following year a Chinaman working for a company on Boulder Creek unearthed a nugget of the value of \$900. The long period during which the placers in the beds of the streams and creeks have been worked without intermission, has naturally exhausted them of their wealth, and attention is now being devoted by capitalists to the benches that have lain idle owing to the expense incurred in obtaining water to work them. Attention is also being directed to quartz mining, in several localities excellent prospects of rich bornite ore, assaying as high as 40 per cent. copper, having been discovered.

The official statistics for the year are as follows:—

Free Miner's Certificates issued.....	153 = \$ 950 00
Location Records.....	288
Certificates of Work.....	67
Conveyances.....	85
Certificate of Improvement.....	1
Mining Leases.....	9
Crown Grant.....	1
Mining Receipts (general).....	3,538 70
	\$4,488 70

OSOYOOS DIVISION.

Camp McKinney is the principal camp in this Division, and here last year a very material progress was made. Only one mine is, at present, producing. During the year, however, 7,530 tons of ore from it were crushed, and 11,000 ounces of bullion produced, the value of which, at \$12 per ounce, was \$132,000.

The official statistics from this Division to 30th November, 1898, are:

Number of Free Miners' Certificates.....	344
" Location Records (mineral).....	496
" Placer Records or Re-records.....	5
" Certificates of Work.....	351

Number of Certificates of Improvements.....	28
" Conveyances and Agreements.....	210
" Abandonments.....	22
" Permissions to Re locate.....	4
" Filings.....	97
Revenue from Free Miner's Certificates for 11 months...	\$2,806 00
Mining Receipts (general).....	3,023 45
Total.....	\$5,829 45

LILLOOET DISTRICT.

The total ascertained yield of gold from this district is \$35,512.
The official statistics are:

Recorded mineral claims.....	455
Conveyances of ".....	185
Certificates of Work, ".....	209
Water grants for ".....	4
Recorded placer claims.....	16
Re-recorded ".....	3
Dredging leases in force.....	18
" " applied for.....	4
Hydraulic leases in force.....	45
Free Miners' Certificates.....	\$2,808.00
Mining Receipts (general).....	6,355.35

KAMLOOPS DIVISION.

This camp has hardly yet passed the prospecting stage, but present indications of fair copper values are encouraging.

The official statistics to December 16th, 1898, are:

Free Miners' Certificates issued.....	353 = \$1,927 00
Locations recorded.....	364
Assessment Work recorded.....	232
Mining Leases issued.....	1
Mining Receipts (general).....	\$2,297 80
	\$4,224 80

	1897.	1898.
Free Miners' Certificates issued....	2,704	1,865
Mineral Claims recorded.....	1,878	316
Certificates of Work recorded.....	174	359
Conveyances recorded.....	295	98

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Revenue from Free Miners' Certificates	\$21,889	\$15,367
Other mining revenues.....	5,957	2,762
Total mining revenues..	\$27,846	\$18,129

In the above amounts are included the Free Miner's Certificates issued at Vancouver.

OFFICE STATISTICS—SKEENA DIVISION.

Free Miners' Certificates.....	92
Mineral Claims Recorded.....	31
Certificates of Work.....	9
Conveyances Recorded.....	22
Revenue from Free Miner's Certificates....	\$460 00
Revenue from other sources.....	155 00
Total.....	\$615 00

Exclusive of Hazelton sub-division, from which no report has been received.

ALBERNI AND WEST COAST DISTRICT.

Only one property in the Alberni Division has been at all extensively operated during the past year. At Clayoquot some promising properties have been located.

The office statistics of the Alberni Division are :

Free Miners' Certificates issued.....	239
Mineral Claims recorded.....	441
Certificates of Work recorded.....	294
Certificates of Improvements recorded.....	12
Bills of Sale recorded.....	187
Revenue from Free Miners' Certificates..	\$1,430 00
Mining Receipts (general).....	2,829 20
	\$4,259 20

NEW WESTMINSTER DIVISION.

The falling off in the revenue from this Division has been very marked, and a great many claims located in 1897 were allowed to lapse. This, however, was to be expected. The mining excitement of 1897 influenced men without experience to locate claims where

there was very little prospect of finding a paying mine. In many cases these locations were made in the hope of making a sale of the claim without the expenditure of any money thereon. Many sections of the district are, nevertheless, very promising—notably the Harrison camp—and with the proper expenditure of capital, and under capable management, many of the claims in this neighbourhood should make a good showing. The office statistics for the eleven months are :

OFFICE STATISTICS—YALE DIVISION.

Free Miners' Certificates issued, 473.....	\$2,803 00
Mining Receipts (general).....	3,797 45
	\$6,600 45
Mineral Claims recorded.....	76
Certificates of Work	71
Certificates of Improvements.....	7
Placer Claims recorded.....	43
Placer Leases recorded.....	14
Permits to Transfer Leases.....	13
Permit to Re-locate Mineral Claim.....	1
Powers of Attorney.....	2
Declaration.....	1
Transfers of Mineral Claims.....	23
Transfers of Placer Claims.....	18
Water Records, Placer.....	8
Notices Filed.....	7
Water Records Filed.....	3
Mining Leases.....	17

The gold yield in this Division for the past season, approximately, is as follows :

Hope.....	\$ 480 00
Yale	13,225 00
Spuzzum.....	1,500 00
North Bend.....	3,400 00
Lytton	21,900 00
Ottawa Hydraulic Mining Company.....	3,800 00
Ashcroft Gold Mining Company.....	380 00
Taken away privately (estimated).....	5,315 00
Purchased by merchants at Ashcroft....	6,000 00
	\$56,000 00

The Office Statistics, West Coast of V. I. Division are :

Number of Full Mineral Claims Recorded.....	106
" Fractional " " 	4
" Placer Claims " " 	4
	114
Number of Assessments Recorded.....	64
Revenue from Free Miners' Certificates.....	\$140 00
Mining Receipts.....	549 25
	\$689 25

OFFICE STATISTICS—VICTORIA DIVISION.

	1897.	1898.
Free Miners' Certificates issued. . .	1,204	1,242
Mineral Claims recorded.....	772	392
Placer " 	15	12
Certificates of Work issued.....	67	195
" Improvements issued.	6	17
Grants of Water Rights for Mining.	11	2
Lay overs.....	6	18
Placer Leases.....	34	..
Conveyances.....	130	115
Abandonments.....	..	8
Mill-site Leases.....	1	..
Revenue from Free Miners' Certificates	\$11,402 00	\$13,836 00
Mining Receipts (general).....	4,359 60	4,037 90
Total.....	\$15,761 60	\$17,873 90

NANAIMO DISTRICT.

Operations in this district have been chiefly confined to the development of properties on Texada Island. Some of these give fair promise, and a smelter plant with a daily capacity of 50 tons has been recently erected on the Island.

PHILIPS' ARM AND SHOAL BAY.

Considering the small amount of development work done in this locality, the prospects are favourable, and it is probable that several good mines will, in the course of time, be opened up in the neighbourhood. There is no indication, however, of the existency of any very high grade mines. Up to the present time very little

real prospecting or development work has been performed, and the reason for this is, it seems, that sufficient inducement is not offered by the prospector to capital. As a rule a likely prospect is held at prohibited figures, and until this fact is realized, and the prospector shows his willingness to share risks with capital, it is impossible that any great amount of work will be done. At present, beyond the mines of Texada Island and Shoal Bay, operations are restricted to the usual surface work and yearly assessment work.

Much of the development work being carried out by the Fairfield Syndicate is on the "Dorothea Morton," "Young Australian" and "Philips' Arm Group" of claims. On the latter about 900 feet of driving has been done, and a shute of payable ore has been proved 400 feet in length, with an average width of four feet. On the "Dorothea Morton" the development has been carried on for about 18 months, and a battery and cyanide plant erected. Crushing was started in December last and has been continued up to date, with the following results, which will speak for themselves:

December....	480 tons.	Returned....	\$ 3,363 00
January.....	464 "	"	6,232 00
February.....	809 "	"	8,120 00
March.....	653 "	"	7,864 00
April.....	867 "	"	9,536 00
May.....	1435 "	"	13,138 00

Making a total return of \$48,245.00 to date.

The costs of working have been \$6 per ton. This includes mining, transportation, crushing and cyaniding. These costs will be reduced considerably as soon as the mine is sufficiently developed to enable the increase of the crushing and treating capacity. The treatment with cyanide has proved very satisfactory, and they have been able to extract 90% of the gold and 80% of the silver values. The fact that it has been proved that cyanide can be used to extract the gold and silver satisfactorily and cheaply should help to draw attention to the possibility of the coast as a mining centre. Of course it is not every class of ore that can be treated with cyanide, but the Dorothea Morton is not likely to be an isolated case, and others, no doubt, will be found that will yield equally satisfactory results.

The office statistics of the Nanaimo Division are as follows :—

Free Miners' Certificates issued.....	381
Mineral Claims recorded.....	566
Placer ".....	4
Certificates of Work recorded..	475
Paid \$100 each in Lieu of Work, recorded.....	5
Certificates of Improvements recorded.....	20
Bills of Sale recorded.....	204
Abandonments recorded.....	18
Grants of Water Rights recorded.....	6
Mill-site Leases issued.....	2

The total revenue from the above, for the year ending 31st December, 1898, has been \$6,463.60, to which must be added \$29,49, Mineral Taxes paid for the year.

One thousand six hundred and fifty-four records of mineral claims lapsed during the year 1898, the work not having been recorded, but 1,000 records were in good standing on the 31st December, 1898. Nearly all of these mineral claims are along the coast line, or within easy reach of the coast.

The mineral claims in the Dunsmuir and Cameron Lake districts have good waggon roads and trails leading to them.



DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

The following is a list of the officials connected with the British Columbia Department of Mines.

Minister of Mines - - -	HON. J. FRED HUME - - -	- - -	Victoria.
Secretary to the Department - - -	M. RICHARDSON - - -	- - -	"
Provincial Mineralogist - - -	WM. F. ROBERTSON, B. A. Sc. - - -	- - -	"
" Assayer - - -	HERBERT CARMICHAEL - - -	- - -	"
Inspector of Coal Mines - - -	THOS. MORGAN - - -	- - -	Nanaimo.
" Metalliferous Mines - - -	JAS. MCGREGOR - - -	- - -	Nelson.

GOLD COMMISSIONERS AND MINING RECORDERS.

Mining Divisions.	Name of Recorder.	Address.	Name of Gold Commissioner.	Address.
CARIBOO—				
Omineca	John Bowron	Barkerville	John Bowron	Barkerville
Richfield	"	"		
Quesnelle	W. Stephenson	Quesnelle Forks	F. W. Valteau	Manson Creek
Omineca (Land Rec'd'g D)	F. W. Valteau	Manson Creek		
" (sub office)	Ralph Grassham	Fort St. James		
CASSIAR, ETC. —				
Stickine	James Porter	Telegraph Creek	James Porter	Telegraph Creek
Liard	"	"		
McDune	"	"		
Laketon	"	"		

GOLD COMMISSIONERS AND MINING RECORDERS.—Continued.

Liard.....	"	James Porter.....	Telegraph Creek
McDane.....	"		
Laketon.....	"		

Teslin Lake.....	James Porter.....	Telegraph Creek.	Telegraph Creek
Bennett Lake.....	W. J. Rant.....	Lake Bennett.....	Atlin City
Atlin Lake.....	W. G. Paxton.....	Atlin City.....	
Skeena.....	John Flewin.....	Fert Simpson.....	Victoria
" (sub office).....	R. S. Sargent.....	Skeena.....	

EAST KOOTENAY—			
Donald.....	J. Stirret.....	Donald.....	Donald
Golden.....	F. C. Lang.....	Golden.....	
Wendernere.....	G. Goldie.....	Wendernere.....	
Fort Steele.....	C. M. Edwards.....	Fort Steele.....	Fort Steele
" (sub office).....	M. Philipps.....	Tobacco Plains.....	

WEST KOOTENAY—			
Revelstoke.....	F. Fraser.....	Revelstoke.....	Revelstoke
Illecillewaet.....	W. Scott.....	Illecillewaet.....	
Lardeau.....	Geo. Summer.....	Comaplix.....	
Trout Lake.....	Thos. Taylor.....	Trout Lake.....	
Slocan.....	Angus McInnes.....	New Denver.....	New Denver
Slocan City.....	H. P. Christie.....	Slocan City.....	
Ainsworth.....	John Keen.....	Kaslo.....	
Nelson.....	D. A. McBeath.....	Nelson.....	Nelson
Goat River.....	J. C. Rykert.....	Rykerts.....	
Arrow Lake.....	F. G. Faquier.....	Nakusp.....	
Trail Creek.....	H. R. Townsend.....	Rosland.....	Rosland

LILLOOET—			
Clinton.....	F. Soues.....	Clinton.....	Clinton

GOLD COMMISSIONERS AND MINING RECORDERS.—Continued.

Mining Divisions.	Name of Recorder.	Address.	Name of Gold Commissioner.	Address.
Lillooet.....	C. A. Phair.....	Lillooet.....	F. Soues.....	Clinton
YALE—				
Kamloops.....	Martin Beattie.....	Kamloops.....	} G. C. Tunstall.....	Kamloops
Yale.....	Wm. Dodd.....	Yale.....		
Similkameen.....	H. Hunter.....	Granite Creek.....	} Leonard Norris.....	Vernon
Vernon.....	J. C. Tunstall.....	Vernon.....		
Osoyoos.....	J. R. Brown.....	Fairview.....	} C. A. R. Lambly....	Fairview
Kettle River.....	W. G. McMynn.....	Midway.....		
Grand Forks.....	S. R. Almond.....	Grand Forks.....		
ALBERNI—				
Alberni Mining Division.....	Thos. Fletcher.....	Alberni.....	} Thos. Fletcher.....	Alberni
West Coast, V.I.M.D.....	W. T. Dawley.....	Clayoquot.....		
NANAIMO—				
Nanaimo Mining Division.....	M. Bray.....	Nanaimo.....	M. Bray.....	Nanaimo
VICTORIA—				
New Westminster.....	D. Robson.....	New Westminster.....	} W. S. Gore.....	Victoria
" (sub office).....	L. A. Agassiz.....	Harrison Lake.....		
Victoria.....	W. S. Gore.....	Victoria.....		

COAL MINING IN THE PROVINCE.

While coal mining as a practical commercial operation has as yet been confined to the various collieries operating on the east coast of Vancouver Island, and to the Crow's Nest collieries on the western slope of the Rockies, workable coal has already been discovered, and has received more or less development, in various other sections of the Province, its occurrence being widely distributed.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Starting at the Rocky Mountains, the eastern boundary of the Province. This range from the U. S. boundary, northward, has been for miles proven to be coal-bearing, and enormous areas of the known coal fields have already been sufficiently developed to establish their value. While a large part of the known and more accessible portions of this area are now held by the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, there remain portions of it still unclaimed, and there is every reason to believe that future prospecting will prove the possibly productive area to be practically of unlimited extent.

SKEENA.

Proceeding westward, coal has been found in the valley of the Skeena River in various places, and is said to have been found in workable seams. But little development has been done, and the accounts are not very definite as to the results obtained.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS.

Again proceeding westward from the mouth of the Skeena River to Graham Island, one of the Queen Charlotte Group. Here anthracite, as well as bituminous coal, has been for many years known to occur in considerable quantity.

FRASER VALLEY.

Discoveries of coal have been made in the valley of the Fraser River. The seams so far reported have been too small for profitable

working, but sufficient to stimulate prospecting of a serious character.

NICOLA VALLEY.

Coal also occurs in the Valley of the Nicola River, a tributary of the Thompson, and seams up to two feet thick have been exposed. At Vermillion Cliffe lignite has been found in seams of from 2 to 4 feet, and a few tons of the surface coal taken out.

BOUNDARY CREEK DISTRICT.

Still farther to the south coal has been exposed and somewhat developed in the valley of the Kettle River, seams of four feet of good coal being reported.

This past year has been the banner year in our collieries, the yearly out-put of the Vancouver Island collieries alone being 1,126,531 tons—about 100,000 tons more than was produced in any one year heretofore, and to this must be added some 9,334 tons from Crow's Nest—which has only just entered the field as a producer—bringing the grand total for the year up to 1,135,865 tons.

Coke.

Vancouver Island has produced in the neighbourhood of 35,000 tons of coke, (exact figures not being available), and of this amount some 3,167 tons have been exported, the remainder going chiefly to the Kootenays.

The Crow's Nest collieries have just begun shipping, having before the close of the year shipped some 361 tons of a very superior quality of coke. At Fernie 30 Beehive coke ovens have been built and are now in operation, with bricks on hand for as many more. It is the intention of the company to erect, in the immediate future, some 200 ovens in all. The exceptionally fine quality of the Crow's Nest coke may be gathered from the following table of laboratory analysis of the coke's of the world:—

Locality.	Country.	Volatile Matter.	Fixed Carbon	Ash.	Total Fuel.
Pennsylvania.....	U. S. A.....	29.50	64.40	3.10	93.90
Virginia.....	".....	33.68	57.76	3.56	91.44
Indiana.....	".....	39.00	52.00	9.00	91.00
Illinois.....	".....	36.59	59.47	3.94	96.06
Iowa.....	".....	44.00	48.50	7.50	92.50
Missouri.....	".....	34.06	50.81	15.13	84.87
Newcastle.....	England.....	37.60	57.00	5.40	94.60
Staffordshire.....	".....	37.86	59.04	2.50	97.50
Derbyshire.....	".....	35.10	61.65	3.25	96.75
Yorkshire.....	".....	35.67	62.08	2.25	97.75
North Wales.....	Wales.....	36.56	57.49	6.25	93.75
Pictou.....	Nova Scotia.....	29.63	56.98	13.39	86.61
Sydney.....	Cape Breton.....	34.07	61.43	4.50	95.50

Crow's Nest Coal, taken on same basis as above.

No. 2 Tunnel—Coal Creek.....	21.02	76.25	2.73	97.27
".....	25.00	72.50	2.50	97.50
Peter Seam—Martin's Creek.....	34.70	58.30	7.00	93.00
Jubilee Seam, ".....	31.70	68.30	4.20	95.80

Meanwhile the amount of coal available in the Coal Creek mines is so great that it will be more than sufficient for a long time to come, but it is estimated that the Elk River basin alone has an available tonnage of 16,443,900,000 tons in the twelve seams.

The following table gives the Province's coal and coke production per year to date:

Coal.		
YEARS.	TONS (2,240 lbs.)	VALUE.
1836-52.....	10,000.....	\$ 40,000
1852-59.....	25,396.....	101,592
1859 (2 months).....	1,989.....	7,956
1860.....	14,246.....	56,988
1861.....	13,774.....	55,096
1862.....	18,118.....	72,472
1863.....	21,345.....	85,380
1864.....	28,632.....	115,528
1865.....	32,819.....	131,276
1866.....	25,115.....	100,460
1867.....	31,239.....	124,956
1868.....	44,005.....	176,020
1869.....	35,802.....	143,208
1870.....	29,843.....	119,372
1871-2-3.....	148,549.....	493,836
1874.....	81,547.....	244,641
1875.....	110,145.....	330,435
1876.....	139,192.....	417,576
1877.....	154,052.....	462,156
1878.....	170,846.....	512,538
1879.....	241,301.....	723,903
1880.....	267,595.....	802,785
1881.....	228,357.....	685,071
1882.....	282,139.....	846,417
1883.....	213,299.....	639,897
1884.....	394,070.....	1,182,210
1885.....	265,596.....	796,788
1886.....	326,636.....	979,908
1887.....	413,360.....	1,240,080
1888.....	489,301.....	1,467,703
1889.....	579,830.....	1,739,490
1890.....	678,140.....	2,034,420
1891.....	1,029,097.....	3,087,291
1892.....	826,335.....	2,479,005
Carried forward.....		7,371,710 tons.
		\$22,496,654

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Brought forward	7,371,710 tons.	\$22,496,654
1893	978,294	2,934,882
1894	1,012,953	3,038,859
1895	959,654	2,818,962
1896	896,222	2,688,666
1897	882,854	2,648,562
1898	1,135,865	3,407,595
Total	13,217,552 tons.	\$40,034,180

Coke.

1895-6	1,565	\$ 7,825
1897	17,831	89,155
1898 (estimated)	35,000	175,000
Total	54,396 tons	\$271,980

TABLE SHOWING SOURCE OF CALIFORNIA'S COAL SUPPLY FOR 1898.

British Columbia	651,208 tons.
Australia	201,931 "
England and Wales	75,115 "
Scotland	5,056 "
Eastern (Cumberland anthracite)	37,560 "
Seattle (Franklin Green River, etc)	283,963 "
Carbon Hill, South Prairie, etc	348,474 "
Mount Diablo, Coos Bay and Coral Hollow	172,506 "
Japan and Rocky Mountains (by rail)	26,560 "
Total coal	1,802,373 "

In the matter of coke imports California is credited with 41,630 tons for 1898, as against 30,320 tons in 1897, of which over one-half was derived from England and the remainder from British Columbia, Belgium and Australia.

The above considerations taken as a whole seem to indicate an abundant market for the yearly output of our mines, and the indications are that 1899 will not only prove a very prosperous year for the coal trade of the Pacific Coast, but that the collieries of the Province will be called upon to increase their present output.

RETURNS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1898, FROM NANAIMO COLLIERY—
NANAIMO TOWN AND DISTRICT.

SALES AND OUTPUT FOR YEAR.	COAL.				COKE.			
	Tons.	cwt.	Tons.	cwt.	Tons.	cwt.	Tons.	cwt.
(Tons of 2,240 lbs.)								
Sold for consumption in Canada.....	45,161	14						
" export to U.S.	372,164	—						
" " other countries.....	31,357	—						
Total Sales.....			448,682	14				
Used in making Coke.....								
" under Colliery Boilers. etc.....	69,481	17						
Total for Colliery Use.....			69,481	17				
Stocks on hand first of year.....	4,740	11						
" last of year.....	6,850	10						
Difference added to Stock during year.....			2,109	19				
Output of Colliery for year.....			520,274	10				

NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED, DAILY WAGES PAID, &c.

CHARACTER OF LABOUR.	UNDERGROUND.		ABOVE GROUND.		TOTALS.	
	No. Em- ployed.	Average Daily Wage.	No. Em- ployed.	Average Daily Wage.	No. Em- ployed.	Average Daily Wage.
Supervision and Clerical Assistance.....	10	.....	14	.....		
Whites—Miners.....	449	\$3 to \$4.50				
Miners' Helpers.....		\$2.50 to \$3	41	\$2.50		
Labourers (Pushers and Drivers).....	382	.....	97	\$3 to \$4		
Mechanics and Skilled Labour.....	28	\$1 to \$2	4	\$1 to \$1.50		
Boys.....		.....				
Japanese.....		.....	161	\$1.12½ to \$1.25		
Chinese.....		.....				
Indians.....		.....				
Totals.....	869	.....	317			

RETURNS FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, FROM COAL CREEK COLLIERY, FERNIE TOWN,
SOUTH-EAST KOOTENAY DISTRICT.

SALES AND OUTPUT FOR YEAR.	COAL.				COKE.			
	Tons.	cwt.	Tons.	cwt.	Tons.	cwt.	Tons.	cwt.
(Tons of 2,240 lbs.)								
Sold for consumption in Canada	9,287	.....	.....	.....	322	9	.....	.....
" export to U. S.	37	.....	.....	.....	38	11	.....	.....
" " other countries .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Sales .....	.....	.....	9,334	.....	.....	.....	361	.....
Used in making Coke	470	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" under Colliery Boilers, etc.	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for Colliery Use .....	.....	.....	620	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stocks on hand first of year .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" last of year .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Difference added to Stock during year								
Output of Colliery for year			9,954				361	

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NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED, DAILY WAGES PAID, &c.

CHARACTER OF LABOUR.	UNDERGROUND.		ABOVE GROUND.		TOTALS.	
	No. Em- ployed.	Average Daily Wage.	No. Em- ployed.	Average Daily Wage.	No. Em- ployed.	Average Daily Wage.
Supervision and Clerical Assistance.....	2	\$3	4	\$3	6	\$3
Whites—Miners.....	60	\$2.50	.....	.....	60	\$2.50 to \$3
Miners' Helpers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Labourers.....	10	\$2	25	\$1.75	35	\$1.75 to \$2
Mechanics and Skilled Labour.....	.....	.....	20	\$2 to \$3	20	\$2 to \$3
Boys.....	2	\$1	.....	.....	2	\$1
Japanese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	74	.....	49	.....	123	.....

AGGREGATE SUMMARY OF RETURNS FOR THE YEAR 1898, FROM THE VANCOUVER ISLAND COLLIERIES.

	Tons. (2,240 lbs.)	cwt.	Tons. (2,240 lbs.)	cwt.
Sold for consumption in Canada.....	365,506	11		
" export to other countries.....	752,826	—		
Total Sales.....	.....	.....	1,118,332	11
Stocks on hand first of year.....	30,230	11		
" last of year.....	38,429	10		
Difference added to stock during year.....	.....	.....	8,198	19
Output of Collieries for year 1898.....	.....	.....	1,126,531	10

OUTPUT OF COAL, 1897 AND 1898.

	1897.	1898.
	Tons.	Tons.
New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Co., Ltd.....	319,277	520,222
R. Dunsinuir & Sons.....	232,255	315,738
*Union Colliery Co. of B. C., Ltd. (Union Colliery).....	246,926	236,395
" " (Alexandria Colliery).....		45,560
Total Tons.....	798,458	1,117,915

*Output of "Extension Mine" not given separately.

SUMMARY OF FOREIGN SHIPMENTS, 1897 AND 1898.

	1897.	1898.
	Tons.	Tons.
New Vancouver Coal Co	233,349	403,535
Wellington.....	188,139	232,642
Union.....	180,282	129,684
Total Tons.....	601,770	765,861

Of the above foreign shipments for 1898, 752,686 tons were, according to Customs returns, exported to ports of the United States.

San Francisco and the other southern ports of California have been the chief markets for Vancouver Island coal, with Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands and steamships engaged in the China and Australian shipping trade, important and steadily increasing secondary consumers.



ATLIN AND YUKON ROUTES.

I. White Pass and Yukon Railway (Skagway Pass.)

	Miles.
Vancouver to Skagway.....	891
Skagway to Summit.....	17
Summit to Lake Bennett.....	20
Lake Bennett to Dawson.....	37
	552
	1,480

II. Dyea Pass (Chilkoot Pass),

	Miles.
Vancouver to Dyea.....	895
Dyea to Sheep Camp.....	13
Sheep Camp to Summit.....	3
Summit to Lake Lindemann.....	8
Lake Lindemann to Dawson.....	24
	558
	1,477

III. Vancouver to Dawson City via St. Michael and the Yukon River.

	Miles.
Ocean Steamer to St. Michael.....	2,660
St. Michael to Mouth of Yukon.....	80
Yukon Mouth to Dawson City.....	1,610
	4,350

The Behring Sea does not open for navigation till June, and the earliest date of arrival of a through steamer at Dawson is usually in July.

IV. Stikine-Teslin Route.

Vancouver to Wrangle.....		700
Wrangle to Stikine Island.....	8	
Stikine Island to Glenora.....	130	
Glenora to Telegraph Creek.....	12	
		150
Telegraph Creek to Teslin Lake.....		140
Lake Teslin to Hootalinqua River.....	70	
Hootalinqua River to Lewis River.....	130	
		200
Lewis River to Fort Selkirk.....		277
Fort Selkirk to Dawson City.....		173
		650
		1,640

ATLIN ROUTE.

	Miles.
Vancouver to Skagway.....	891

Distances from Skagway—via White Pass and Yukon Railway.**ATLIN ROUTE VIA BENNETT LAKE (SUMMER).**

	Miles.
Skagway to Bennett.....	38½
" Taku City.....	133½
" Atlin.....	140½

ATLIN ROUTE VIA TOO-CHI LAKE (WINTER).

Skagway to Too-Chi Lake.....	38½
" " " foot.....	60½
" Taku Arm.....	64½
" Golden Gate.....	94½
" Taku City.....	109½
" Atlin City.....	116½

BAGGAGE IN BOND.**Notice Issued by Canadian Supervisor at Skagway.**

Under the date of June 15th Canadian Supervisor of Customs, E. S. Busby, at Skagway, has sent out notices relating to the passage of baggage in bond through American territory, as follows:

"Passengers leaving Canadian ports via steamers for British Columbia or the North-west Territories via way of Skagway, passing over the White Pass and Yukon railway, can have their baggage corded and sealed by a Canadian customs officer at said ports and forwarded in bond to Canadian territory without being examined by United States customs officers while in transit through United States territory.

"The White Pass and Yukon railway has made arrangements whereby passengers travelling from Skagway via the White Pass and Yukon route may have checked baggage examined by a Canadian customs officer at the baggage room of the station up to within 15 minutes of departure of trains.

"This arrangement saves inconvenience and delay at the frontier. Passengers will kindly avail themselves of this privilege."

The bonding of merchandise and other goods by the White Pass and Yukon route is now made very simple. The necessary papers are:

Two invoices, "certified correct," by merchant supplying goods; three White Canadian Customs Special Steamer Manifests (blanks supplied by the Railroad Co'y), and the regular through bills of lading of the railroad and connecting steamers.

An express service is in operation from Vancouver to all northern points.

Foreigners enjoy the same privileges in the Yukon as Canadians in all respects.

The Klondike and Atlin gold fields are in Canada, and therefore, naturally, one ought to outfit in Canada to save paying Canadian customs duty. But one has learnt by experience that to reach these fields from the south it is necessary to cross a strip of territory whose boundaries and actual ownership are in dispute, but which is occupied and administered by the United States Government.

The following is a list of duties chargeable on imported goods by the Canadian Customs:

Axes.....	25 per cent.
Anvils.....	30 "
Bacon.....	2 cents per lb.
Baking Powder.....	6 "
Beans.....	15 cents per bushel.
Belts (Cartridge).....	30 per cent.
Blankets.....	35 "
Boats.....	25 "
Boilers (Steam).....	25 "
Boots (Leather or Rubber).....	25 "
Butter.....	4 cents per lb.
Candles (Paraffin Wax).....	30 per cent.
Cattle.....	20 "
Cigars.....	\$3.00 per lb. and 25 "

Cigarettes.....	\$3.00 per lb. and	25 per cent.
Clothing (Wool).....	35	"
Clothing (Fur).....	30	"
Clothing (Rubber).....	35	"
Coffee.....	2 cents per lb. and	10 "
Condensed Milk.....	3½ cents per lb.	
Dogs.....	20	per cent.
Flour.....	60 cents per barrel.	
Fruit (Dried).....	25	per cent.
Fruit (Canned).....	2½ cents per lb.	
Guns.....	30	per cent.
Goats.....	20	"
Hay.....	\$2.00 per ton.	
Horses.....	20	per cent.
Harness.....	30	"
Lard.....	2 cents per lb.	
Lumber.....	25	per cent.
Machinery.....	25	"
Matches.....	25	"
Meat (Canned).....	25	"
Meat (Dried).....	25	"
Oats.....	10 cents per bushel.	
Oars.....	25	per cent.
Oatmeal.....	20	"
Pickles.....	35	"
Picks.....	30	"
Rice.....	1½ cents per lb.	
Rope (all kinds).....	25	per cent.
Saddles.....	30	"
Saw Mills.....	25	"
Saws.....	30	"
Sheep.....	20	"
Shovels.....	35	"
Sleighs.....	25	"
Soap.....	1 cent per lb	
Soda.....	20	per cent.
Soups.....	25	"
Stoves.....	25	"
Sugar.....	\$1.26 per 100 lbs.	
Tea.....	10	per cent.
Tents.....	35	"
Tobacco.....	50 cents per lb.	
Tobacco (Cut).....	55	" "
Vegetables (Canned).....	1½	" "
Yeast.....	6	" "

Goods paying a specific duty also pay a duty on packages containing them.

GOVERNMENT ASSAY OFFICE.

Since last year's report the government of British Columbia has established an Assay Office in the City of Vancouver, and the banks and merchants will negotiate the certificates issued by the Government Assayer in charge, Mr. W. Pellew-Harvey, F.C.S., Vancouver, B.C. The following charges and regulations have been made by the Government: The maximum weight to be meted in any ore bars shall be 400 ounces Troy.

FEEs.

- | | |
|--|--------|
| (1) For melting and weighing each bar..... | \$1 00 |
| (2) For sampling and assaying bar of value of \$1,000.00 | |
| or less..... | 2 00 |
| With an additional charge of \$1.00 for each \$500.00 | |
| increased value of bar over and above first | |
| \$1,000.00 | |

FREE MINERS' AND OTHER PRIVILEGES.

Every person over, but not under 18 years of age, and every joint stock company shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of a free miner and shall be considered a free miner upon taking out a free miner's certificate.

A minor who shall become a free miner shall, as regards his mining properties and liabilities contracted in connection therewith, be treated as a full age. A free miner's certificate issued to a joint stock company shall be issued in its corporate name. A free miner's certificate shall not be transferable.

MINER'S LICENSES.

Miner's licenses for the Yukon, of Canada, including the Klondike, can be obtained, on personal application, at the following places of issue:

Ottawa, Winnipeg, Calgary, Prince Albert, Edmonton, Ashcroft, Kamloops, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Victoria, VANCOUVER, Dawson City.

Cost of Free Miner's License for Yukon, \$10; cost of Free Miner's License for British Columbia, \$5.00.

Company's License, \$50.00 and \$100.00.

**PLACER MINING REGULATIONS FOR THE YUKON
DISTRICT OF CANADA.**

The following is a brief summary of the more important provisions as proclaimed at Ottawa, January 20th, 1898.

Every owner of a mine, or miner working in a mine, must obtain a "free miners' certificate." This certificate costs \$10.

No miner can locate or hold a claim who has not obtained a "free miners' certificate."

These certificates must be applied for *personally* to the Canadian Government Agent.

The *only* places on the Pacific Coast where these certificates can be obtained are at VANCOUVER, B.C., Victoria, B.C., New Westminster, B.C., and Nanaimo, B.C.

A royalty of 10 per cent. is to be paid to the Canadian Government on any amount over \$2,500 which may be taken out of any claim by any miner.

An ordinary placer claim is 250 feet.

Every alternate ten claims are reserved for the Government of Canada.

Many men who are talking of going into the Atlin and Yukon in the spring would be well advised to pay heed to the remarks of a man who spent many years in the region. He reports on the climate, mode of living, and diseases commonly met with, as follows: "Miners are a very mixed class of people. Very often they become indolent and careless, only eating those things which are most easily cooked or prepared. During the busy time in summer, when they are shovelling in, they work hard and for long hours, sparing little time for eating, and much less for cooking. This manner of living is quite common among beginners, and soon leads to debility and sometimes to scurvy. The diseases met with in this country are dyspepsia, anaemia, scurvy caused by improperly cooked food, sameness of diet, overwork, want of fresh vegetables, over-heated and badly ventilated houses; rheumatism, pneumonia, bronchitis, enteritis, cystitis, and other acute diseases from exposure to wet and cold; debility and chronic disease due to excess."

COASTING LAWS.

The Canadian coasting laws provide that the Canadian goods shipped to Alaska, in United States bottoms, are treated on arrival at the Yukon frontier as if they were foreign importations, and must pay the Canadian duty. Foreign outfits howsoever imported, must pay the Canadian duty at the Canadian frontier.

To save all troubles, therefore, Klondikers should outfit in Canada and proceed to Alaskan ports in a British bottom, or in a vessel flying the flag of countries entitled to participate in the British coasting trade. These are Italy, Germany, Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, Austro-Hungary, Denmark, Belgium and the Argentine Republic.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

Official copy of the United States Customs Directions for Juneau, Dyea, and Skagway.

The following is the official text of the regulations governing the entry and transportation of merchandise destined for the Klondike region and North West Territories of British Columbia via the United States subports of Juneau, Dyea and Skagway, and other Customs ports in Alaska :

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb., 2, 1898.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Interested :

The following regulations are published for the information and guidance of all concerned :

1. Imported merchandise arriving at Juneau, Dyea, Skagway, or any other Customs port in Alaska, for transportation to the Klondike region, unless immediately entered under warehouse,

transportation, and exportation entry, will be taken possession of by the chief Customs Officer at the port and stored at the expense of the owners.

2. Such merchandise may, after proper entry has been made, proceed under warehouse, transportation and exportation entry, without payment of duty, in charge of a Customs Officer, the cost of whose transportation and maintenance must be paid by the importer, or upon the filing of a bond by the importer with satisfactory securities for its due exportation; said bond to be in amount equal to the duties and charges on the goods, and to be cancelled upon proper evidence of exportation. Whenever the owner shall prefer to deposit with the Deputy Collector an amount of money equal to the duties and Customs charges on the goods, the filing of the bond may be waived, and such deposit will be refunded by the Deputy Collector receiving it, as hereafter provided; but in view of the prohibition of the landing of intoxicating liquors within the territory of Alaska, any package containing such spirits intended for immediate exportation shall be transported in custody and under the supervision of a Customs Officer as above provided.

3. A manifest and duplicate copy of the entry, containing a description of the merchandise, with the numbers and marks of the packages, shall be presented to the Collector at the subport at which the entry is made, and said manifest and entry, after being duly certified, shall accompany the merchandise on its route through United States territory, and shall be delivered with the duplicate copy of the entry to the Deputy Collector at the frontier for verification by comparison with the merchandise covered thereby.

4. A Deputy Collector shall be stationed at the frontier line on the route used for such transportation, and it shall be his duty to identify the merchandise by comparison with the description thereof contained in the entry and certified manifest.

If the merchandise corresponds with the description and shall pass into British territory, the Deputy Collector at the frontier shall so certify in the manifest, which shall then be transmitted by him to the Collector at the port of entry, and he shall also give the owner a certificate stating that the conditions of the bond have been

fulfilled, or, if the duty shall have been deposited with the Collector at the port of entry, the Deputy Collector shall furnish the owner with a certificate of exportation, which certificate, duly endorsed by the owner, shall, whenever presented to the Deputy Collector, by whom the deposit was received, be accepted by him as full authority for the refund of the amount of such deposit, and such refund shall be paid by him to the original owner, or to the person designated by the owner's endorsement on the certificate.

6. If any of the merchandise included in the manifest shall have been consumed or abandoned on the route, or shall otherwise fail to appear at the frontier, duty shall be collected on the same by the Deputy Collector at the frontier before he shall furnish a voucher for the cancellation of the bond; if the duty shall have been deposited at the port of entry, the Deputy Collector shall deduct the duty on the missing goods from the amount so deposited, and shall give his voucher for the balance remaining due to the owner of the goods.

7. All imported animals or merchandise abandoned or sold on the route through United States territory shall be seized by the Customs Officers and forfeited to the Government unless duty shall be paid thereon.

8. Whenever the Collector at the port of entry shall receive from the Deputy at the frontier a report that the conditions of any bond have been fulfilled, he shall cancel such bond, and whenever he shall receive the certified statement of exportation above provided for and a voucher for the duty remaining due the owner, he shall pay over such duties, or so much of the same as shall have been found due, to the owner of the goods or the person duly designated by the endorsement of the owner.

9. The Customs Officers at the ports affected by these regulations are hereby authorized to require, whenever they shall deem it expedient to do so, the landing under Customs supervision of all imported goods at such wharf or warehouse as shall be duly designated by them, there to be held in Customs custody until the issuance of permit for their removal.

10. All articles carried by passengers on the above routes, and which consist of wearing apparel and personal effects necessary for the present comfort and convenience of such passengers, are exempt from duty.

11. Any person engaged in an attempt to evade the United States revenue laws under these regulations will be arrested, and on conviction will be subject to the extreme penalty of the law in such cases provided, and any merchandise introduced into the United States in violation of the revenue laws will be confiscated by the Government.



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